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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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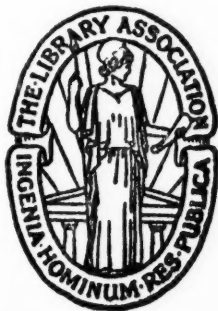
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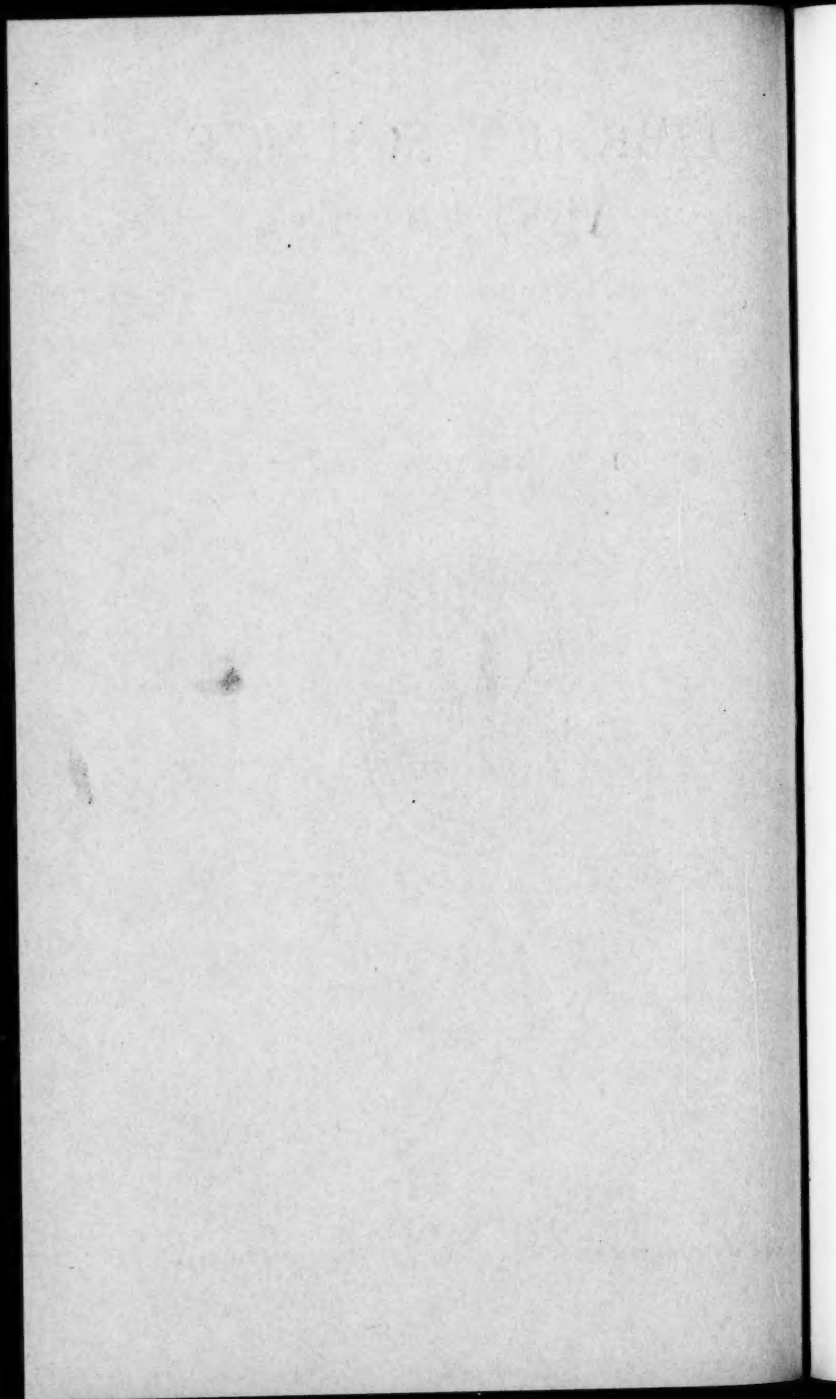
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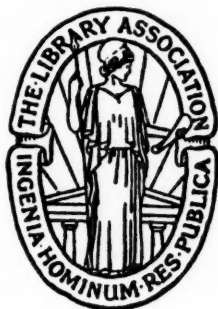
ABSTRACTS 4194 - 4463





LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Edited by
H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.



VOLUME SIX NUMBER ONE

JANUARY — MARCH 1955

ABSTRACTS 4194 — 4463

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FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a survey of new developments in thought and practice in many countries. Accepted theories are discussed and criticised and new ideas advanced; new buildings, extensions and alterations are described; reports of experiments with new inventions are included; methods of recording literature and information are given; the influences of mass media of communication upon library work are noted.

The compilation owes its origin to the voluntary help given by 80 abstractors and translators who regularly abstract over 250 periodicals. The editor greatly appreciates the help given and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order: international, national (alphabetically by country and by place), subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical reference for each abstract should be interpreted thus: Title of periodical (if given in an abbreviated form, see list of periodicals at the commencement of volume); volume number; part or issue number (given in brackets); month or season; year; pages; illustrations, plans, bibliography, etc. *Example*: Lib. Assn. Rec., 57 (1) January 1955, 7-11. Photographs. Library Association Record, Volume 57, Number 1, January 1955, pages 7 to 11. Illustrated with photographs.

*against a reference indicates that a fuller abstract or translation than the one printed is available for loan upon application to the editor.

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. Nearly all of these are available on loan from the Library Association Library. Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians.

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**Library and bibliography periodicals regularly covered by
Library Science Abstracts and any abbreviations used.**

- Frequency of publication : W. (weekly) ; Fort. (fortnightly) ; M. (monthly) ;
Q. (quarterly) ; A. (annual) ; 2-10 times a year ; Irr. Irregular.
- A.B.C.D. [Archives, bibliothèques, collections, documentation] (France) 6.
Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia (Accad. e Bib. d'Italia) 6.
Actes du Conseil de la FIAB (Actes FIAB) (Netherlands) A.
American Archivist (Amer. Arch.) Q.
American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (ACLS Newsl.) Q.
American Documentation (Amer. Doc.) Q.
American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.) M.
American Library Association Library Periodicals Round Table Newsletter (A.L.A. Lib.
Per. Newsl.) Q.
American Theological Library Association (Amer. Theo. Lib. Assn.) 6.
An Leabharlann (Ireland) Q.
Annals of Library Science (Annals of Lib. Sci.) (India) Q.
Archives (U.K.) 2.
Archives, bibliothèques et musées de Belgique (Archives . . . de Belgique) 2.
Archivum (France) A.
Aslib Proceedings (Aslib Proc.) (U.K.) Q.
Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios, archiveros y arqueologos Boletin (Asoc. Nac.
Bol.) (Spain) Irr.
Aspects of Librarianship (Aspects of Libnp.) (U.S.A.) Irr.
Assistant Librarian (Asst. Lib.) (U.K.) M.
Association des Bibliothécaires français : Bulletin d'informations (Assn. Bib. Fr.
Bull) Q.
Association of College and Reference Libraries Monographs (ACRL Monographs)
(U.S.A.) Irr.
Australian Library Journal (Aust. Lib. J.) Q.
- La Bibliofilia (Italy) 2.
Biblioteca General (Bib. Gen.) (Spain) 2.
Bibliotecologia (Argentina)
Biblioteconomía (Spain) 2.
Bibliotekar (Yugoslavia) Q.
Bibliotekar' (USSR) M.
Bibliotekarz (Poland) 6.
Biblioteksbladet (Sweden) M.
Bibliotheekgids (Belgium) 6.
Bibliotheekleven (Netherlands) M.
Bibliothekar (Germany) M.
Biblos (Austria) Q.
Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.) (Poland) Q.
Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.) (U.K.) 3.
Bogens Verden (Denmark) 9.
Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.) (Norway) 6.
Boletín Bibliotecario Santiago (Bol. Bib. Santiago) (Chile) A.
Boletín de la Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios (Bol. Asoc. Cubana) Q.
Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional (Bol. Bib. Nac.) (Peru)
Book Collector (U.S.A.) Q.
Books (U.K.) 8.
Bookseller (U.K.) W.
Børn og Bøger (Denmark) 4.
Boston Public Library Quarterly Bulletin (Boston Publ. Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
Bowater Papers (U.K.) Irr.
British Book News (Brit. Bk. News) M.
British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.) (Germany) M.
Bulletin de l'Union française des organismes de documentation (Bull. de l'U.F.O.D.)
(France) 6.

- Bulletin d'Informations de la direction des bibliothèques de France (Bull. bib. Fr.) M.
 Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Bulletin of the Free Library Commission and of the State Library, Vermont (Bull. Free Lib. Comm., Vermont) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (Bull. J. Rylands Lib.) (U.K.) 2.
 Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.) (U.S.A.) M.
- Les Cahiers de la Documentation (Cahiers) (Belgium) 10.
 Cahiers des Bibliothèques de France (Cahiers des Bib. Fr.) Irr.
 California Librarian (Calif. Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Cambridge Bibliographical Society Transactions (Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans.) (U.K.) Q.
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.) 6.
 Catholic Library World (Catholic Lib. World) (U.S.A.) 8.
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Cuba Bibliotecológica (Cuba Bib.) Q.
- Dirección general de archivos y bibliotecas : Boletín (Dir. gen. Bol.) (Spain) 6.
 Dokumentation (Germany) M.
 Dokumentation Fachbibliothek Werksbücherei (DFW) (Germany) 6.
- Eastern Caribbean Library Review (E. Caribbean Lib. Rev.) Irr.
- F.I.D. Informations (Netherlands) M.
 Florida Libraries (Florida Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Fontes Artis Musicae [International Association of Music Libraries] (France) 2.
 Fundamental Education (Fund. Educ.) (Unesco, France) Q.
- Die Gemeindebücherei in Nordrhein-westfalen (Gemeindebücherei) (Germany) Irr.
 Granthalaya (Hyderabad L.A., India) M.
- Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 3.
 Hospital Book Guide (U.S.A.) 10.
 Huntington Library Quarterly (Huntington Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
- Idaho Librarian (Idaho Lib.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.) (U.S.A.) 10.
 I.L.A. Record [Illinois Library Association] (U.S.A.) Q.
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives) 2.
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.) Q.
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
- Jamaica Library Association Bulletin (Jamaica Lib. Assn. Bull.) A.
 Journal of Cataloging and Classification (J. of Cat. and Class.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.) (U.K.) Q.
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf) (U.K.) 6.
- Kent News Letter (U.K.) 6.
 Kirjastolehti (Finland) M.
 Kulturarbeit (Germany) M.
- Law Library Journal (Law Lib. J.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Librarian (U.K.) M.
 The Library [Bibliographical Society Transactions] (U.K.) Q.
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.) (U.K.) M.
 Library Chronicle of the University of Texas (Lib. Chron. Univ. Texas) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library Journal (Lib. J.) (U.S.A.) Fort.
 Library Occurrent (Lib. Occ.) (U.S.A.) Q.
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (L. C. Inf. Bull.) (U.S.A.) W.
 Library of Congress Quarterly Journal (L.C.Q.J.) (U.S.A.)

M.
free
Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.) (U.S.A.)
Library Review (Lib. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
Library Trends (Lib. Trends) (U.S.A.) Q.
Library World (Lib. World) (U.K.) M.
Libri (Denmark) Q.

Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.) (U.K.) Q.
Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.) (U.S.A.) Irr.
Midwest Inter-Library Center Newsletter (Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsl.) (U.S.A.) M.
Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der VÖB)
Q.
(Austria) Q.
Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-westfalen (Germany) Q.
Music Libraries Association : Notes (Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes) (U.S.A.) Q.

Nachrichten aus dem Bibliothekswesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik
(Nach. Bib. DDR) (Germany) M.
Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizerische Bibliothekare (Nach. d. Vereinigung
Schweizer. Bib.) (Switzerland) 6.
Nachrichten für Dokumentation (Nach. f. Dok.) (Germany) Q.
National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.) (U.K.) 2.
Neue Volksbildung (Neue Volksbild.) (Germany) M.
New Zealand Libraries (N. Z. Libs.) 10.
News Notes of California Libraries (News Notes of Calif. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.) (Sweden) Q.
North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.) (U.K.) 6.
North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship : Occasional Papers (N.W. Poly-
technic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers) (U.K.) Irr.

rr.
O. & M. Bulletin (O. & M. Bull.) (U.K.) 6.
Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.) (Canada) Q.
Open Access (U.K.) 6.
Outpost (U.K.) Q.

Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America)
Q.

La Parola e il Libro (Parola) (Italy) 6.
Pioneer (U.S.A.) 6.
Prakashan Samachar (Pr. Sam.) (Pakistan)
Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland) Q.
Public Libraries (Pub. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
Pustakalya Sandesh (Pust. San.) (Pakistan)

Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library (Q. Bull. S. Afr. Lib.)

Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.) (Netherlands) Q.
Revista de archivos bibliotecas y museos (Rev. archivos) (Spain) 2.
Revista de la biblioteca archivo y museo (Rev. bib.) (Spain) 2.

School Librarian (Sch. Lib.) (U.K.) 3.
School Libraries (Sch. Libs.) (U.S.A.) Q.
Serial Slants (U.S.A.) Q.
Society of Local Archivists Bulletin (Soc. Local Archivists Bull.) (U.K.)
South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.) Q.
Southeastern Librarian (U.S.A.) Q.
Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.) (U.S.A.) 10.
State Library Newsletter (State Lib. Newsl.) (U.S.A.) Q.
Stechert-Hafner Book News (U.S.A.) M.
Studies in Bibliography (Studies in Bib.) (U.S.A.) A.

Tidskrift för Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.) (Sweden) 6.
 Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.) (U.K.) W.
 Top of the News (U.S.A.) Q.

Unesco Bulletin for Libraries (Unesco Bull.) (France) M.
 University of Illinois Library School : Occasional Papers (Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch.
 Occ. Papers) (U.S.A.) Irr.

Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske (Jugoslavia) A.

Wessex Bookman (U.K.) 2.
 West African Libraries (W. Afr. Libs.) 2.
 Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.) (U.S.A.) 10.

Yale University Library Gazette (Yale Univ. Lib. Gaz.) (U.S.A.) Q.

Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie (Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.) (Germany) Q.
 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. Bib.) (Germany) 6.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Association of Assistant Librarians
ALA	American Library Association
AV	Audio-visual
BC	Bibliographic Classification (Bliss)
BNB	British National Bibliography
BNBC	British National Book Centre
BUCOP	British Union Catalogue of Periodicals
Cal.	California
CC	Colon Classification
Co.	County
DC	Decimal Classification (Dewey)
D.C.	District of Columbia
DM.	Deutsche Mark
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Eng.	England
FIAB	(See IFLA)
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
FM	Frequency modulation
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IBM	International Business Machines
IFD	(See FID)
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
Ill.	Illinois
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IVA	Ingeniorsvetenskapsakademien (Sweden)

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 L.A.
 LC
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 LSA
 m.
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 MILC
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Q.

kr.	krona
L.	Library. Libraries
L.A.	Library Association
LC	Library of Congress
LP	Long-playing record
LSA	<i>Library Science Abstracts</i>
m.	million
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Mich.	Michigan
MILC	Midwest Inter-Library Center
mss.	manuscripts
N.C.	North Carolina
NCL	National Central Library (U.K.)
NIDER	Netherlands Institute for Documentation and Filing
N.J.	New Jersey
N.Y.	New York (City or State)
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
p.a.	per annum
Penna.	Pennsylvania
P.L.	Public Library
RLB	Regional Library Bureau
rpm	revolutions per minute
SA	South Africa
SLA	Special Libraries Association
Sw. kr.	Swedish krona
TIDU	Technical Information and Documents Unit
TV	television
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.L.	University Library
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
USIS	United States Information Service
USSR	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
vols.	volumes
Wash.	Washington

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

4194 **Antika böcker och bibliotek ur litteraturen 1940-1952.** [Books and libraries in antiquity : a survey of the literature 1940-1952]. Christian Callmer. *Nord. Tid.*, 41 (1) 1954, 10-20.

A critical survey of the most important works (mentioned in the footnotes) on books and libraries in antiquity.

4195 **Libraries in ancient times with special reference to India.** S. N. Chakravorti. *Ind. Lib.*, 9 (2) September 1954, 49-57.

Ancient libraries in China, Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome, the fields in which they specialised, and their purpose, are briefly described. Large centres of learning, well equipped with libraries, existed at Jetavia monastery, and later in Nalanda (a 9 storied library), Vikramsila and Odantapuri in northern India. Other libraries in western, central and southern India are mentioned briefly, all of them religious in origins.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

4196 **International library statistics.** *Unesco Bull.*, 9 (2-3) February-March 1955, 53-55.

IFLA has been examining the need for standardizing statistics. This article summarizes a working document formulating rules for standardization submitted to IFLA's council in September 1954. It covers the field and frequency of such statistics, the classification of libraries and definitions to be used. (See also *Libri*, 4 (4) 1954, 354-359. Zur Frage einer Internationalen Bibliotheksstatistik, by Eugen Egger).

4197 **Unesco's programme for libraries, 1955-56.** *Unesco Bull.*, 9 (2-3) February-March 1955, 29-32.

General Activities are continuing services towards international co-operation and include : aid to international professional organisations, the maintenance of information distribution, promotion of international regulations and the co-ordination and development of bibliographical services. The Special Activities deal with specific problems in selected member states and include : the development of public libraries and exchange centres, an increase in the number of associated library projects, direct aid to libraries in member states and also the preparation of a number of Unesco library publications.

4198 **The international section of libraries and collections of theatrical arts.** A. Veinstein. *Unesco Bull.*, 9 (2-3) February-March 1955, 35-36.

This section was set up in 1954. Details are given of the committee, rules of procedure, and the proposed activities which include : listing of libraries and collections, transmission of information, the organization of an international loan service, and the drafting and publication of a bibliography of bibliographical sources on theatrical arts. (See also *Libri*, 4 (4) 1954, 345-347).

4199 International co-operation, Helen E. Wessells. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 308-318. Bibliog.

The ALA's International Relations Board is the co-ordinating body in the USA. The Special Libraries Association is a member of IFLA and works closely with ASLIB, while the American Documentation Institute co-operates with FID. The L.A. has stimulated international interlibrary loans and other bibliographical co-operative activities, and has set the pattern for many of the newer associations throughout the Commonwealth. The work of the Commonwealth countries in this sphere is briefly surveyed, as well as the work of ASLIB, IFLA, FID and UNESCO.

4200 Associations in the British Commonwealth, Roy Stokes. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 238-257. Bibliog.

Mainly a description of the British scene (because it resembles the pattern developing in other parts of the British Commonwealth) and covering the organisation of the L.A., its Sections (including the publications of the AAL), the position of ASLIB as well as the School Libraries Association, education for librarianship, L.A. publications and the administration of the L.A. After mentioning the associations of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, the author closes with a plea for a Commonwealth Library Conference.

4201 The place of the non-public library in the library system, E. Alan Baker. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 77-81.

The rapid progress of non-public libraries during and since the war has changed the picture of library provision in this country. Whilst co-operation is evident between public and special libraries, a split has arisen in the profession, due to the different work undertaken by each type of library. Although the Library Association has adapted its examinations' syllabus to include references to special libraries, there is a feeling that the Library Association is concerned mainly with municipal libraries. An antidote to this attitude could be the formation of a Municipal Libraries Section which would be on an equal plane with the special sections already existing; the parent Association would then be less concerned with public library matters.

4202 Hyderabad Library Association; its work and achievements. *Granthalaya*, 1 (1) January 1955, 49-52.

Founded, January 1951, the association was host to the 10th All India Library Conference in Hyderabad in 1954. Classes in librarianship began in July 1953 and developed into a one-year course for graduates by November 1954. The Library Research Circle has studied technical problems. A directory of libraries is in preparation. Hyderabad will be the second state in India to have a Public Libraries Act when the Bill now before the State Legislative Assembly becomes law. Popular lectures and film shows have been held to interest the public in libraries. Two mobile library centres for children have been opened in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

4203 Associations in the United States, David H. Clift. *Lib. Trends* 3 (3) January 1955, 221-237. Bibliog.

A chronological summary, dealing with the National Association of State Libraries, the Medical Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Special Libraries Association, and (more briefly) the Catholic

Library Association, the Music Library Association, the Theatre Library Association and the American Theological Library Association.

4204 Associations and United States legislation, Paul Howard. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 279-289. Bibliog.

The ALA's legislative programme began when its Council in 1935 approved the idea of federal aid for libraries. A library agency in the federal government—the Library Service Division, was established in 1936 in the Office of Education. In 1945 the ALA National Relations Office was opened in Washington, one of its functions being library legislation. Since then the programme has become increasingly wider in scope to include a number of auxiliary services and support for legislation in related fields.

4205 Intellectual Freedom, William S. Dix. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 299-307. Bibliog.

This concept is a recent one where librarians are concerned. Its first official recognition in the USA was the appointment in 1939 of a Special Committee on Censorship which drafted a Library Bill of Rights, later adopted as an official policy statement by the ALA. This remains a basic statement of principles. In 1940 the ALA created the Committee on Intellectual Freedom which recommended changes in the Library Bill of Rights and, in 1953, joined forces with the American Book Publishers Council on the subject of the preservation of the basic freedoms of the public. Their published statement *The freedom to read* (LSA 3796) was officially adopted by the ALA Council. The Council has also made strong protests against attacks upon U.S. Information Libraries.

4206 Association responsibilities for publishing, Flora B. Ludington. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 258-268. Bibliogs.

The publishing responsibilities of library associations include journals of communication reporting the work of libraries and librarians, book lists, periodical indexes, manuals of instruction, surveys of work accomplished and library directories (including surveys of resources). With emphasis on the ALA the author surveys this field and concludes with a list of selected serials of library associations in the USA and British Commonwealth.

4207 State and regional library associations, John S. Richards. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 319-329. Table, bibliog.

State library associations have played an important part in library development in the USA as state and local government are primarily responsible for planning and administration. The earliest was formed in 1890. There are five regional associations which include 32 states and one Canadian Province (British Columbia). The Pacific Northwest Library Association (PNLA) originated both because of the isolation of its libraries and its librarians' wish to further co-operation. The Bibliographical Centre at the University of Washington is one of its achievements. The other regional associations are Southeastern (1920), Southwestern (1922), New England (1938) and Mountain-plains (1948).

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

4208 Enseignement et statut professionnels des archivistes, bibliothécaires, conservateurs de collections, documentalistes. [Training and professional status of archivists, librarians, curators and documentalists]. S. Briet. *Bull. de l'U.F.O.D.*, 22 (5) September-October 1954, 1-9. Bibliog.

The problem of the professional training of librarians has been examined with regard to its suitability for documentalists by Georg Leyh, who is convinced of the impossibility of finding the dividing line between librarianship and documentation. Herr. W. Schürmeyer has defined this dividing line, not very clearly, in *Der Begriff der Dokumentation*. The L.A. of Australia regrets the distinction. Aslib opposes the attitude adopted by the (British) L.A. in 1953. Present facilities for training in 32 countries are briefly summarised.

4209 Natural selection in librarianship, Chase Dane. *Lib. World*, 56 (652) October 1954, 51-54.

Recent investigations have suggested that natural selection may have played an important part in librarianship. 19th cent. libraries were the result of the scholarly people then attracted to the profession. It has been suggested in America that cataloguing practices have been influenced by those engaged in the work; many full-time cataloguers dislike simplification. To the school librarian, cataloguing is one task among many and simplification is welcomed. The general apathy towards libraries may be the result of the librarians themselves, and can only be altered as the library plays an increasingly active part in community life.

4210 University training for librarianship, Sir John Morris. *Aust. Lib.* J., 3 (3) July 1954, 81-86.

The library is an institution which can influence the shape of society. In the present state of civilization it is not sufficient for librarians to be merely technicians producing bibliographical material on demand; they should exercise to the best of their ability their power to influence demand. Librarians of the future will require to be not only proficient in the techniques but persons possessing, through a liberal education, the qualities of balance, wisdom and intellectual honesty. The most likely source for recruitment is the university. A library school in a university, e.g. Chicago, would conduct both teaching and research and be the most effective way to secure professional status.

4211 Operation Education, D. J. Englefield. *Librarian*, 43 (2) December, 1954, 227-228.

Many pioneers in education and librarianship are coming to this country for training from abroad especially the Commonwealth. The training given them is hardly adequate to their needs since in their own countries the development of libraries and education is bound to go hand in hand. The tradition and administration of British librarianship are thus incomprehensible to them. What are needed are a new set of primers on the technical aspects of librarianship, an historical explanation of British librarianship and a more catholic approach to courses on administration. These pioneers can in their turn provide a new stimulus in this country leading to a clear idea of the relationship between education and libraries in our more complex society.

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4212 Reflection on the history of education for librarianship in South Africa, R. F. Kennedy. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 22 (2) October 1954, 52-59.

The first experienced librarians were imported but in the early 1920s informal classes were held in Johannesburg. Vacation schools and correspondence classes organised by the S.A.L.A. found favour with members in isolated libraries but are unsuited to the requirements of advanced librarianship. Library schools at Cape Town and Pretoria Universities give a thorough and intensive training to graduates only. The S.A.L.A. should confine itself to the training of sub-professionals.

4213 Los cursos para formación técnica de archiveros y bibliotecarios de la Biblioteca Nacional [Madrid]. [The courses organised by the Biblioteca Nacional for the technical training of archivists and librarians]. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 3 (20) June 1954, 3-11. Illus.

The second course ended in June 1954. Besides giving technical training the courses also prepare students for research into problems of librarianship and archives. There are short courses of four months and advanced courses of eight months. The article includes the calendar for the 1954-55 course, list of teaching staff, lecture courses, and a detailed survey of the 1953-54 course.

4214 Education for librarianship, Lester Asheim. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 76-90.

A retrospect of education for librarianship in the United States during the period 1931-55, a period in which there have been few notable landmarks in the history of library education, but many searchings after basic principles, and changes to meet altering situations in the library world, especially the demand for special library training. [See also *A.B.C.D.* (13) January-February 1954, 337-340, La formation professionnelle des bibliothécaires aux Etats-Unis, by Suzanne Briet].

4215 Qualifications of personnel: training and certification, Louis Shores. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 269-278. Bibliog.

There are two schools of thought among national library associations, favouring on the one hand the accreditation of institutions (as in the USA), and on the other the certification of individuals (as in Britain). Neglect of certification in the USA could be due to the country's lack of compactness, but it has been much studied. More uniformity in training in the USA is necessary but a national plan of certification is not recommended. A system of national examinations is suggested for those wishing to enter the profession outside the accredited library schools.

4216 Survey of study facilities for foreign library school students in the U.S., Gwendolyn Lloyd. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (9) November 1954, 384-385.

Supplement to LSA 3366.

4217 Training in library science (5): lecture vs. tutorial, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 252-256.

(See LSA 3997). The lecture method is effective only for students with prior university discipline of the right kind. Tutorial method alone is effective for others, but, because of its high costs, may be employed only in the training

of the leaders of the profession. Outlines the methods used : (i) with a class—choice of theme, discussion, use of books ; (ii) with a team or individuals—periodical search, bibliographies prepared, essays written ; (iii) with small groups—essays read, criticised and improved.

4218 Exchange is a two-way street, Jean Hagger. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 28 (9) May 1954, 775-777.

(See LSA 3370-71). An Australian's account of the value of experiences gained in the U.S. The foreign librarian must be prepared to talk about his country because the most valuable part of the exchange is the exchange of ideas and information. One must be prepared for language difficulties arising from different usage. A librarian can go to the U.S. either as a student to a library school or as an alien with permission to work. [See also p. 772-774. Second reply to "An exchange year abroad" by Doris M. Savage].

4219 Standards of library staff : recruitment and training, W. B. Paton. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 34-43.

Any attempt to lower standards of entry into the profession should be resisted, and the recruitment of graduates should become the normal method of entry in the future. The division of staff into professional and non-professional categories should be the policy of the L.A., and conditions of service and salary scales of librarians are factors demanding readjustment. The examination system of the profession functions reasonably well, but the needs of non-public librarians should be incorporated into the syllabus. The number of full-time library schools could be reduced and, at the same time, efforts to increase their status could be pursued ; the raising of teachers' qualifications and the increasing of their numbers would encourage the growth of subject specialization and the initiation of research projects.

4220 Better incentives needed, Paul Wasserman. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (1) September 1954, 76-77.

By comparison with the teaching profession the writer demonstrates that better incentives for both administrative and non-administrative librarians are urgently needed if the level of recruitment is to be maintained. [See also *Lib. World*, 56 (654) December 1954, 83-84, Professional and non-professional recruitment, by E. A. Clough].

4221 The benefits of comparative librarianship, Chase Dane. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (3) July 1954, 89-91.

There now exists a sufficient body of professional literature to form the basis for a comparative study of library science. Benefits : (i) introduction of new techniques to countries unfamiliar with them ; (ii) evaluation of the philosophy of librarianship ; (iii) universal extension of the best practices available ; (iv) improved universal bibliographical control ; (v) possibly better understanding between nations bibliographically, economically and politically ; (vi) free flow of ideas between nations ; (vii) improvement in library services in backward countries. [See also *Librarian* 43 (8) August 1954, 141-144].

4222 The assistant and the bookish habit, E. E. Moon. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 69-75.

More attention needs to be paid to a literary background in library assistants rather than insistence on a detailed knowledge of the techniques of librarianship.

A part of an assistant's working time should be allocated, as in some U.S. libraries, to the reading of books and, subsequently, to the compilation of annotations and reviews. The division of staff into professional and non-professional groups is advocated, thus releasing the professional librarian from routine duties to spend more time reading, reviewing and exploiting books. L.A. examinations should be re-organised to give more emphasis to general and literary knowledge, and the length of courses at full-time library schools should be extended to two years, for a similar reason.

4223 Frequent staff meetings : a valuable policy, Joseph A. Ruef. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (4) December 1954, 311-312.

As many of the staff as possible should be present because staff meetings can be of great assistance in helping librarians participate in policy-making, exert leadership, assist administrators in making decisions, break down insularity, broaden their outlook, learn about events affecting their libraries, train for promotion and improve morale in general.

4224 Research in library science, Th. Friis. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 22 (2) October 1954, 66-69.

An outline of the development of library science in the U.S. and a plea for greater enthusiasm and recognition in S.A. The term is defined and expanded to name and outline four basic methods. A list of some of the problems which should be the subject of research is followed by arguments and reasons for doing so.

4225 The need for a research program in library problems, Chase Dane. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 16 (1) January 1955, 20-23.

In an article entitled "how little cataloging can be effective?" in the April 1954 issue of *Coll. and Res. Libs.* Wyllis E. Wright asked : "who uses an author's dates, the notation of size, or a series note, and why ? Does the frequency of use justify the cost of giving collation ?" This is one of the problems on which research is needed : but whereas \$1,000,000 were spent on research in 1948-1949 in 8 engineering schools, and \$6,500 on research in nursing, the library schools at the same institutes received \$4,320. Federal funds, foundation grants, and inter-library co-operation are considered as sources of revenue for library research.

4226 Bibliothekarische Fachzeitschriften in der Sowjetunion und den europäischen Ländern der Volksdemokratie. [Library periodicals in the Soviet Union and the European countries of the Popular Democracies]. Irmgard Dressler. *Bibliothekar*, 9 (1) January 1955, 30-42. Photos.

Periodicals devoted to librarianship are arranged by country covering the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, and Hungary. Details of editor, publisher, place, format, pages, dates of publication are given, and the annotations deal fully with details of coverage and arrangement.

LIBRARY SERVICES

4227 The library and social structure, Margaret E. Egan. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 15-22.

Examines modern theories in the social sciences and applies them to three problems of library organization : (i) The incidence of different types of libraries

in relation to the changing social structure. (ii) Organization of librarians as a professional group. (iii) Organization of the staff within a library.

4228 British Council libraries, Sir Ronald Forbes Adam. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 57 (1) January 1955, 8-12.

Although grants for books fell from £81,000 in 1947-48 to £20,000 in 1951-52, the 1954-55 grant of £45,000 shows an improvement. For periodicals, the 1954-55 grant is £31,000 compared with £54,525 in 1947-48. Books are obtained direct from publishers with a discount, whilst accounts are dealt with by H.M.S.O. There are 14 Council librarians abroad, compared with an ideal complement of 40. A reference and bibliographical service is maintained at the London headquarters for enquiries which cannot be answered by the individual Council libraries. A description of the library service region by region, indicates how the total stock of 750,000 volumes is distributed in over 50 countries.

4229 Public services abroad, Leendert Brummel. *Lib. Trends.*, 3 (2) October 1954, 202-216. B bllog.

Library co-operation in several European countries follows a fairly uniform pattern. National libraries however are strongly divergent in character. Public library services studied include reference, in which the USA leads European countries, and work with children, which has been well organised in Denmark. Comparisons are made between American and European universities and their libraries, and the conclusion is that while there is not much divergence in ideas of service, in practical realisation America is in many respects ahead of Europe.

4230 Les bibliothèques en Bulgarie. [Libraries in Bulgaria]. Velitchko Valtchev. *Rev. of Doc.*, 21 (2) June 1954, 45.

Brief descriptions of the state libraries Vassil Kolarov in Sofia and Ivan Vasov in Plovdiv and the library of Sofia University. Mention is also made of the part played by smaller libraries in the cultural life of the country since its liberation from the Turks.

4231 Library programs in the Middle East. *Lib. J.*, 80 (2) January 15, 1955, 104-118. Illus.

A symposium of articles by various authors covering Egypt. A general outline of library services is given showing progress made and some of the problems still to be overcome. One of the articles deals in some detail with the library of the American College for Girls in Cairo. Another deals fully with the Arab State Fundamental Education Centre library program which aims to establish a library system in the Menoufia province. [See also LSA 4004].

4232 Om vesttyske folkebiblioteker. [Libraries in Western Germany]. Poul Kürstein. *Bogens Verden*, 37 (1) February 1955, 1-11. Photographs.

Library legislation does not exist and would be difficult to introduce because of the differences of policy between the Catholic and the public libraries. Workers' libraries, founded by the trade unions, are re-establishing themselves after annihilation under Hitler. Large factories have had their own libraries since the days when public libraries were first set up. Public libraries are of the greatest importance, are under the control of the single states, and have developed rapidly since 1948 on Anglo-American and Scandinavian ideals. Small grants to the smaller libraries are administered by the Volksbüchereinstelle. Open

access and free use are general but charges of DM. 0.05 - 0.30 per volume are made. Library schools exist at Berlin, Stuttgart, Cologne and Hamburg, and a Catholic one in Bonn.

4233 Die Bibliotheken und ihr Dienst für Wissenschaft und Bildung : Versuch einer kritischen Analyse der gegenwärtigen Situation.

[Libraries and their service to science and education : attempt at a critical analysis of the present situation]. Gerhart Lohse. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-westfalen), N.F. 5 (1) October 1954, 12-20.

Libraries suffer from an overproduction of books due to specialisation which divides subjects into ever smaller parts and greater importance attached to theory. Selection policy reflects current ideas of what a library should be. Proper organisation of staff, storage space and acquisition policy is the answer to the flood of new books.

4234 Libraries in Switzerland, Pierre Bourgeois. *Annals of Lib. Sci.* 1 (4) December 1954, 245-251.

Traces the four stages of development and describes the scope and function of the National Library, science libraries, libraries of general culture, special and popular libraries and the work of the Swiss Association of Librarians.

4235 Das Bibliothekswesen der Sowjetunion und der Länder der Volksdemokratie.

[The Library systems of the Soviet Union and the popular democracies]. Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen, Berlin [publishers] *Bibliothekskar*, 8 (23-24), December 1954, Supplement No. 4, 40p.

The abridged translations from professional periodicals collected in this number deal with bibliographical information work from regional libraries to junior reading rooms, ending with methods of how to accept queries from readers.

4236 Federal services to libraries, Phillip Temple. *Lib. J.*, 79 (18) October 15, 1954, 1855-1860. Illus.

The primary obligation is to meet official needs but services to other libraries, limited by a strict budget, exist, and many librarians are unaware of their existence. Exhibits of posters, mss., maps, photographs are lent by numerous departments. The Bureau of Standards gives technical advice, and other departments offer consultative services. Radio and T.V. scripts and other audio-visual aids are available from the Office of Education.

4237 Services available from large libraries : a review, Esther M. Schlundt. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (9) November 1954, 375-383.

A brief summary of the services available from a number of key libraries in the U.S. is presented in tabular form. Details of each library's resources, type and use, research service, translation service and photoduplication service are given.

4238 The problems of library statistics, Ralph M. Dunbar. *Lib. J.*, 80 (4) February 15, 1955, 399-402.

The main problems are (i) delay in issuance, (ii) gaps in certain data considered by some to be essential, (iii) non-comparability of statistics, (iv) unnecessary

duplication in gathering the statistics, (v) inadequate statistical treatment of the data collected. The role of the Office of Education in connection with this matter is discussed. The following recommendations are made (i) establishment of a clearing house for library statistics, (ii) statistics should be collected co-operatively, (iii) a periodic determination of the basic statistical items required, (iv) terms, definitions, and units of measurement should be continuously revised by representative groups to ensure conformity.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, including union catalogues

4239 Die Arbeit an den wissenschaftlichen Altbeständen. [Dealing with old bookstock of scholarly interest]. Gerhard Pachnicke. *Z.f.Bib.*, **68** (11-12) November-December 1954, 426-435.

The aim of the Zentralstelle für wissenschaftliche Altbestände (Book Centre) is the re-allocation of unwanted, unused, or duplicate material from various libraries to the younger research and industrial libraries (in particular). The books are stored at Gotha and slips sent to interested libraries. In 1953 60,000 items were given; in the first half of 1954, 75,000. More than 200,000 books are estimated to have become available for re-allocation during 1953. Over 150 libraries were recipients.

4240 The organisation for the interchange of technical publications in Sheffield and district. J. P. Lamb. *Serial Slants*, **6** (1) January 1955, 6-14. Illus.

The scheme, operated by the Science and Commerce Department of the Sheffield (Eng.) City Library, grew out of a suggestion made by the author in 1932. Firms, with a minimum of 50 books and ten periodicals and within a radius of 20 miles, agree to lend their books to one another and keep H.Q. supplied with a complete record of periodicals held. In 1934-35 there were 18 members and 196 loans; in 1953-54, 40 members and 2,757 loans. Greater bibliographical coverage has been achieved and a considerable fund of specialised knowledge and experience made available.

4241 Racmil—five years later, Arthur Pethybridge. *Lib. J.*, **79** (19) November 1, 1954, 2089-2092. Illus.

A report on the one-day interlibrary loan service between Racine and Milwaukee public libraries. Communications of requests were first by post, then by telephone and now by Teleprinter. Requests have increased from 100 a month to over 200. A payment of 15c. is made for each book borrowed and the average cost per loan is \$1.02.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

4242 Les nouvelles installations du Département des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque nationale. [Alterations to the Department of Maps and Plans of the Bibliothèque Nationale]. Myriem Foncin. *Bull. Bib. Fr.* (15) November 1954, 137-146. Photographs.

Classification is by one of five formats. Maps of more than 24 x 30 cm. are stored flat in portfolios and shelved in racks with larger books and atlases.

Vellum maps are mounted on plywood and protected by glazed muslin. Some maps have been hung from bars running on rails ; others are stored rolled up : the smaller ones are ranged vertically, the larger ones horizontally on racks, in specially designed cupboards. Some furniture measurements are given.

4243 Die Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Berlin. [The German State Library, Berlin]. Heinz Gittig. *Bibliothekar*, 9 (1) January 1955, 17-21. Photo.

In November 1954 the Öffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek zu Berlin was renamed Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, and its history is traced from its inception in 1659 by Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg. It moved to its present quarters in Unter den Linden in 1914 and by the 1920s possessed 3 m. books. Today, after restoration, it is a bibliographical centre. Work undertaken includes : an information bureau, the German Union Catalogue, Union catalogue of foreign publications, the *Berliner Titeldrucke*, *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, bibliography of translations in German, medical bibliography, periodical index, and international loans with 97 foreign libraries. [See also *Z.f. Bib.*, 69 (1-2) January-February 1955, 1-22. Die Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, by Horst Kunze].

4244 Die Bibliothek des Bundesverfassungsgerichte. [The library of the Federal Constitutional Court]. J. A. Mackert. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 1 (3) 1954, 208-216.

The library of the supreme court of Western Germany, begun in 1951, has now grown into a specialist library of 28,000 vols. Owing to the needs of judges, duplication of much material has been necessary. It is a pity that the court was not established at the seat of a university, in which case a good general library would have been at hand. The lack of an adequate classification for law is felt. A monthly accessions list is supplemented by a documentation service giving details of periodical articles, etc., within 48 hours of accessioning. 327 periodicals are received currently.

4245 Patentwesen und Dokumentation. [Patents and documentation]. Josef Stummvoll. *Das deutsche patentamt und seine Bibliothek nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg.* [The German Patent Office and its library after the Second World War]. Norbert Fischer. *Biblos*, 3 (4) 1954, 128-141 ; 141-144.

These two articles give (i) a brief historical account of the development of the German Patent Office at Berlin up to the war (with 9½ m. patents and a library of 406,000 vols. making it the biggest technical library in Europe), and (ii) an account of its restarting after the war at Munich and its present position.

4246 Standards of service : the individual library and its place in the national system. (2) *The British Museum Library*, A. H. Chaplin. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 61-68.

The four objectives of the national library system are : (i) the accumulation of a stock of books ; (ii) effective exploitation of this stock ; (iii) economy in the use of resources ; and (iv) establishment of common standards in practice and in professional training. Following a brief survey of the history of the Department of Printed Books, the author discusses the Library's contributions to the national library service under these four headings. Many changes would be needed in the administration and organisation of the British Museum Library before it could hold a similar position in Britain to those of the national libraries in France and the U.S.A.

4247 La Sala Studenti della Biblioteca Governativa di Cremona. [The "Students' Room" in the Government Library, Cremona], Erminia Borghi. *Parola*, 37 (11-12) November-December 1954, 392-394.

In spite of a regulation forbidding the access of those under 18 to government libraries, it was decided to open a special library for young people in this "semi-learned" library in 1939. Borrowing is permitted on the signature of the heads of schools. Individual records of borrowing are kept and are available to teachers. There are 80 seats and 200 readers a day are not unusual. In 1940-41, 7,689 readers read 10,821 works and borrowed 3,810; in 1952-53, 20,080 readers read 30,480 works and borrowed 3,106. The Commune, Chamber of Commerce, banks, etc., now appreciate the value of the work done and give financial assistance.

4248 The Library of Parliament, 1854-1954, Tielman Roos. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 22 (1) July 1954, 3-5. Photo.

A brief history of the separate libraries of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, which became, in 1884, the Library of Parliament, recording previous Librarians, some of the original stock and the acquisition and development of the Mendelssohn Library of Africana in 1921.

4249 The Library of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, N. W. Wilding and P. A. C. Laundry. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 22 (1) July 1954, 6-10. Photo.

An account of the reorganisation of the library and stock after the appointment of a trained librarian and of the campaign to obtain an increased book fund. Highly selective book purchase aims at full cover in main parliamentary subjects and general representation in related fields. Official publications are obtained by exchange. The present library serves both Houses of Parliament and a start has been made for a new Federal Library.

4250 Nueva organizacion y estructura de la Biblioteca Nacional. [New organisation and structure of the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid]. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 3 (21) July-August 1954, 3-8. Ports.

A decree of April 1954 established three main departments: Conservation (mss., incunabula, rare works, Cervantes, Spanish America, the Theatre); Modern works (legal deposit, cataloguing and classification, periodicals, reading room, indexing, accessions, bibliographical information); Fine arts (maps, music, exhibitions).

4251 La biblioteca de la Real Academia de la Historia. [The library of the Royal Academy of History]. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 3 (22) September-October 1954, 19-21. Illus.

The Royal Academy of History was founded by Philip V in 1738. In 1751 it established a small library in an annexe to the Royal Library. By 1767 the stock was 1,014 vols. Present stock is about 200,000 printed books, including 177 incunabula, and 10,000 volumes and bundles of mss. with works on Spanish and American history, the Jesuits overseas and Arabic mss.

4252 De rijkdom der Zweedse wetenschappelijke bibliotheken. [The riches of the Swedish research libraries], F. S. de Vrieze. *Bibliotheekleven*, 40 (1) January 1954, 5-19.

The riches of the three older research libraries of Sweden—the Royal Library, and the university libraries of Upsala and Lund—are very largely the result of the sacking of foreign libraries during the wars of the 17th century. The university library of Upsala, which was really founded by Gustavus Adolphus and is the oldest Swedish library, owes much of its most valuable collections to the booty brought back by its founder from his campaigns in Poland, Denmark and Germany. The Royal Library, which was founded by his daughter, Christina, received booty brought back by her generals from the war in Moravia; three-quarters of this library were destroyed by fire in 1697.

4253 The Soviet academy of sciences [in Leningrad], I. Smirnov. *Bibliotekar' (USSR)*, (11) November 1954, 5-14. Photographs.

The Library and Cabinet of Rareties, partly gathered from Kurland and the conquered provinces and partly from Moscow, was opened in 1714. The catalogue of 1724 records 6,139 items. In the same year the Academy was founded and a special building was made for it in 1728. Later, it degenerated, books were lost, and there was a fire in 1747; by 1761 order was restored and from 1783 compulsory deposit of a copy of every book printed in Russia was applied. In 1836 the library was divided into Russian and foreign departments. By 1900 there were 600,000 books. From 1912 to 1924 new buildings were under construction. Annual intake: 1916, 15,122; 1924, 75,000; 1953, 200,000. It now contains 10 m. items and 2½ m. more in its 35 branches. 25 copies of every academic publication in the world form a reserve stock for new scientific libraries. Statistics for Jan.-June, 1954, 616,900 issues; 14,000 information queries; 32,888 inter-library loans; 3,000 photocopies; 106,520 exchanges with foreign institutions.

4254 A.L.A. Committee on State legislative action [report]. *State Lib. Newsl.*, 2 (4) November 1954, 3-9.

Created in February 1954 to suggest library legislation to the Drafting Committee of the Council of State governments, it recommends that (i) the State Library Agency should, to ensure freedom of action, be a separate department, integrating all library services and local services where needed, (ii) the authority of the State Library Agency Boards be defined, (iii) librarians should be certificated to inhibit political appointments, (iv) legislation should authorise and finance municipal, county and multi-county libraries and boards, (v) multi-county libraries be established in rural areas with legislation emphasising large population units and tax bases, (vi) state grants should be conditional on reasonable local finance standards, (vii) public schools, colleges, and university libraries should have adequate finance, advisory service and certification standards for librarians. A history of the committee is included.

4255 A plan for meeting college library problems: a report of the Regents' Committee on integration of college and university library resources in New York State, University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, 1954. 18 p.

The pressure of the twin problems of the growth of library collections and the inadequacy of services provided with limited resources, has forced librarians in

New York State to re-assess the part which should be played by the State Library with its 3 m. items. The State Library, under the control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, is available as a matter of right to some 140 colleges and universities. It is recommended by the Temporary Advisory Committee (all librarians) appointed by the Board of Regents, that the State Library should aim to supply those needs which are beyond the capacity and outside the basic services of these libraries. If this is agreed, then further developments should include: (i) a State Library catalogue for distribution leading to planned acquisition by constituent libraries; (ii) the appointment of a college library consultant to promote co-operation; (iii) publicity for the services of the State Library; (iv) an effective photoduplication laboratory; (v) an improved inter-library loan service; (vi) research on specific problems.

4256 Development of reference work, USIS library, Paris, James A. Hulbert. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 16 (1) January 1955, 58-65.

The object of this library is to meet French needs for information on the life and culture of the United States. The library was opened in 1945; at first the demand was for scientific literature; the emphasis now is on American literature, fine arts and music, and social science. Exhibitions have dealt with such varied subjects as American books in translation, American books 1655-1954, the West in fiction, American cookery, and prefabricated houses.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

4257 De Taak van de Universiteitsbibliotheek. [The task of the university library], A Kessen. *De Gids*, 118 (1) January 1955, 50-62.

The university library serves the university community by efficient co-ordination of acquisition and exchange in close co-operation with the departmental libraries through systematic and subject catalogues and documentation. The university library has also to perform general cultural tasks through inter-library loans.

4258 The development of university libraries in British overseas territories, Richard Offor. *Aslib Proc.*, 6 (3) August 1954, 151-158.

University institutions in British overseas territories have been largely of post-1945 establishment, under the co-ordination of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies, in London. Descriptions are given of the universities and their libraries in W. Indies, Nigeria, Gold Coast, E. Africa, Khartoum, Malaya, Hong Kong and Malta. The larger institutions tend to accord professorial rank to the librarian who is required to possess a degree or higher qualifications in addition to library skills. The location and provision of material requested by the overseas institutions is carried out by the Library Adviser to the Council. [See also *Libri*. 5 (1) 1954, 54-75].

4259 The distribution of the library book fund: experience and proposals at T.U. [Tasmania University], D. H. Borchardt. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (2) April 1954, 59-62. Tables., bibliog.

Table 'A' compares expenditure on books and periodicals in the university libraries of Australia; Table 'B' analyses on a subject basis expenditure on periodicals at T.U. in 1953. The book fund is at present divided into two sums,

one, a general fund administered by the librarian, the other, divided into as many allotments as there are teaching departments. This fails to recognise the varying needs of different departments, and for 1954-55 a system of weighting will be tried. Tables 'C' and 'D' show the proposed distribution of the £2,000 available over departments and subjects.

4260 Naučna Biblioteka na Rijeci. [The Research Library in Rijeka (Croatia)], Tatjana Blažeković. *Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske*, 3 (1-4) 1954 1-14.

The library began in 1627 in a Jesuit college, was temporarily closed after the abolition of the Jesuit Order in 1773, and re-opened at the end of the 18th cent. when augmented by two private libraries and a Nautical Academy library. It was renamed the Town Gymnasium Library. In 1881 a public library was established absorbing the former Town Library. The collection numbering 7,000 vols. grew until by 1934 it contained 31,620 vols. In 1948 it was renamed the Research Library and began to receive deposit copies from the Peoples' Republic of Croatia. It now has 100,000 vols. and specialises in material relating to Rijeka, the Croatian Littoral, Istria and the Kvarnerian Islands.

4261 The Oriental Manuscript Collections of the Bodleian Library, A. F. L. Beeston. *Bodleian Lib. Rec.*, 5 (2) October 1954, 73-79.

This important collection is particularly strong in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and Sanskrit. Before 1883, the manuscripts were grouped according to their source. Later acquisitions are classified first by language, and then by size. A table of the eighteen main languages represented gives the number of manuscripts in each which are (i) entered in published catalogues, (ii) entered in unpublished indexes, etc., available in the library, (iii) later accessions up to the end of 1953.

4262 Zur Vorgeschichte der modernen wissenschaftlichen Bibliothek in Deutschland. [The history of the modern learned library in Germany], Georg Leyh. *Libri*, 4 (3) 1954, 193-202.

The small dukedoms and independent states after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, religious movements, the foundation of the universities and the academies and, above all, the influence of rationalism were all factors in the evolution of the modern learned library.

4263 Magee University College, T. MacCallum Walker. *An Leabharlann*, 12 (3) September 1954, 89-95.

The Library was started in 1866 and by 1951 totalled only 32,000 volumes. Use of the library was limited owing to inaccessibility of bookstock, unattractive surroundings and lack of proper administration. With increased financial assistance from the government a period of expansion has been possible. The library has been re-fitted, redecorated, the bookstock revised and annual intake more than trebled. Existing special collections have been developed and new ones started. Many new periodicals are being taken and the whole library is in process of being recatalogued.

4264 Non-European library facilities at the University of Natal, Beatrix H. Robinow. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 21 (4) April 1954, 110-112.

When the problem of suitable accommodation had been solved, a General Non-European library was begun in 1942. By 1944, the accommodation and

staff arrangements had become inadequate. In 1946, the present building was occupied and a full time librarian appointed. Details of the hours, stock, and readers are given. The Library for Non-European medical students is also described.

4265 20th anniversary of the library of the university of Kazakstan (at Alma-Ata), F. Medvedchikov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (10) October 1954, 41-43. Photograph.

Originally teachers and professors used to buy the books in Moscow and Leningrad. In 1934 there were 6,194 vols., in 1941 120,000; in 1953 420,000 (31,920 annually). In 1940 it began to receive deposit of all books published in the USSR on those sciences already specialised in by the university, viz., geology, philosophy, history and archaeology. In 1946 it started receiving books from the Peoples' Democracies. A microfilm library began in 1947. A periodicals catalogue recently started contains 20,000 cards on 485 subjects. 13 talks are given each year to new students. Statistics (1953): 3,450 readers; 408,500 issues; 550 interlibrary loans; 73 exhibitions; staff 20.

4266 150th anniversary of the scientific library of Kazan university, A. Karimullin. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (10) October 1954, 35-40. Photographs.

The original bookstock of 4,020 vols. was based on the books of Kazan gymnasium and on the library of Prince Potemkin-Tavrichesk. From 12,450 vols. in 1816 it has grown to 2½ m. items in 1954. Since 1922 it has had compulsory deposit of all books published in USSR. Until 1816 it served teachers only; in 1855 an independent students' section was started which began to take journals until it was officially stopped by the government. Now the students' bookstore is in systematic alphabetic order and serves a wide additional public. Service is divided between three rooms: workers' science, historical-philological and chemical. In the next three years new buildings for 2 m. more books are promised. Statistics (1953): 765,000 issues; 5,298 interlibrary loans; 77 exhibitions; 5,400 enquiries.

4267 Library co-operation and specialization, Edwin E. Williams. *Lib. Q.*, 25 (1) January 1955, 58-65.

The author accuses American university presidents of ignoring the need for co-operation and specialization in university libraries. He traces the history of attempts to foster co-operation from 1913 onwards. University librarians are not to blame; their proposals for co-operation have been largely ignored by college deans and presidents.

4268 Realistic considerations in library co-operation, Robert B. Downs. *Southeastern Lib.*, 4 (4) Winter 1954, 114-122.

Expenditure on college and university libraries increased between 1940-50 by 290% although general educational expenditure went up by 325% and research costs by 800%. New demands have arisen from increased numbers of students. The rate and variety of publications has increased notably from government, U.N. and industrial sources. Non-book materials must be provided. For 50 years librarians have been forced by economic circumstances into such co-operative schemes as union cataloguing, co-operative purchase, regional storage, micro-reproduction, and subject specialisation. The National Union Catalogue, Library of Congress, has still to cover millions of titles not yet reported. Even when completed regional centres will still provide wider additional services.

4269 College and university library statistics, 1953-1954. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 16 (1) January 1955, 37-53.

In these statistics on college and university libraries, and on teachers' college libraries, details are given of operating expenditure, stock, periodicals, accessions, salaries, etc.

4270 Audio-visual services in colleges and universities in the United States, Fleming Bennett. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 16 (1) January 1955, 11-19.

Questionnaires designed to elicit the pattern of service evolved to meet needs for audio-visual materials were sent to 1,726 college and university librarians. From the 575 "usable responses" received it is concluded that adequate AV services have probably been developed in a few U.S. colleges and universities only. In spite of the theoretical advantages of centralisation, AV services have been centralised in less than one third of the 575 libraries, owing to limitation of space and funds.

4271 The Harvard University Library: a graphic summary. [A committee of the Library staff: Keyes D. Metcalf, chairman]. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, 9 (1) Winter 1955, 79-104. Diags.

An attempt to solve the financial and other problems facing America's largest university library (6 m. books) was made by undertaking a detailed survey of the library, its administration, decentralisation, stock analysis, staff and duties, readers, income and expenditure. Achievements and possibilities in library co-operation through interlending, photographic methods, subject specialisation and co-operative storage are discussed.

4272 The New England Deposit Library after thirteen years, Keyes D. Metcalf. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, 8 (3) Autumn 1954, 313-322.

The methods of shelving adopted by Harvard in its section of the deposit library and the comparative costs of storage as against retention in the main library are detailed. The system of selection of books for transfer is discussed. (see also p. 378-381 of this issue) and the results evaluated.

4273 The interpretation of public services, William Vernon Jackson. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 188-201. Bibliog.

Mainly confined to college and university libraries, and the process of informing users of services offered. Library instruction can be either informal (the conducted tour) or involve a number of hours of class time. Such courses (which are the exception rather than the rule) should operate on an advanced as well as an elementary level. Actual and suggested outlines of courses are given. The use of separate handbooks of instruction for different academic levels of user is a new development.

4274 Services to scholars, Carl M. White. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 148-163. Tables., bibliog.

The emphasis in current planning in colleges and universities in the USA is on productive use of the library. Services dealt with include free lending, direct personal assistance, instruction, library tools, building up resources to support scholarship, and technical services.

4275 Problems of music library administration in the college or university, Brooks Shepard, Jr. *Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes*, 11 (3) June 1954, 359-365.

In a university, books may either be divided among specialized libraries or form part of one central library, with small working collections in departments. A consideration at Yale of these two alternatives as they affected the university's musical material led to the choice of the former, and to the formation of some general principles: (i) it is impossible to distinguish between a "working" and a "research" collection in music: novices and experts alike need both; (ii) music requires a specialized staff, both for processing and for reference work; (iii) the physical proximity of musical material of all types, including rare books, and musical equipment is desirable.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

4276 The Technical libraries of Brisbane. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (4) October 1954, 132-143.

Gives accounts of: The Queensland Institute of Medical Research Library, Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock Library, Commonwealth Department of Works Library, State Health Library, NACO Technical Library. The last is a fully organised industrial library and notes are given on book selection, materials, storage, classification, catalogue, interloans.

4277 Enquête provisoire sur les fonds musicaux des bibliothèques provinciales de France. [Provisional inquiry into the music holdings of the provincial libraries of France], Nanie Bridgman. *Fontes Artis Musicae* (2) 1954, 84-87.

To estimate the amount of work likely to be involved for the International Inventory of Musical Sources in provincial French libraries, a questionnaire was sent to 492 of them, and returned by 290. Of these, only 35 appear to have more than 100 relevant items; a list of these 35 libraries is given, with approximate numbers of volumes held (divided where possible into music and music literature), and notes on their (often very limited) accessibility.

4278 Aeronautical libraries—sample survey, P. S. Walkins. *Aslib. Proc.*, 6 (3) August 1954, 179-185. Tables.

Results are summarised of replies to a recent questionnaire on organisation and practice in 21 libraries of the Aslib Aeronautical Group. Topics included staff, finance, stock, journals, indexing and abstracting, and translating.

4279 Public music library service in Great Britain, John Howard Davies. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1954, 65-67.

Public libraries in Britain have been collecting music since the 1880s. With complete geographical coverage and interloans, few musical wants go unsatisfied. The Central Music Library alone supplies 80% of requests in London. Since the war many libraries have provided gramophone records. Premises range from the splendid (as at Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow) to the mean. L.A. examinations ensure that senior posts are occupied by properly qualified librarians.

4280 The Leonardian Library and Museum at Vinci, James C. McIntosh. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (5) January 1955, 366-367. Illus.

This library, housed in Guidi Castle, birthplace of Leonardo, has been growing since the last quarter of the 19th cent. The present librarian, Renzo Cianchi, hopes to publish a supplement to Ettore Verga's bibliography of Vinciana (1493-1930). The library is almost wholly financed by the commune at Vinci with irregular state subsidies in the form of gifts and some funds.

4281 Il convegno dei bibliotecari italiani. [The meeting of Italian librarians], Claudio Sartori. *Fontes Artis Musicae* (2) 1954, 88-90.

The number of important music libraries in Italy makes centralisation impracticable; a scheme of specialisation may be the solution. The Minister could then be confronted not with constant demands for staff and equipment, but with an organised plan. Other solutions are possible; but these can only be reached by discussions more fruitful than those at this meeting. *Fontes* could help by providing a documented survey of the present situation.

4282 50 years of business library services, Marian C. Manley. *Lib. J.*, 79 (20) November 15, 1954, 2133-2138. Illus.

An historical report of the first fifty years of business libraries in the U.S.A. paying tribute to many librarians who pioneered this type of library.

4283 Neuro-psychiatric hospital library, Bess C. Bursinger and Xena Kenyon. *Lib. J.*, 79 (20) November 15, 1954, 2153-2155.

The library can offer relief, repose and entertainment to the weary mind by the formation of book clubs to discuss books, running quizzes and group therapy sessions, all intended to socialize the patient. Slides and film strips are also used recreationally.

4284 The Lucien Howe Library of Ophthalmology, Charles Snyder. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, 9 (1) Winter 1955, 128-131.

The library is housed in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and is operated under an agreement between the Infirmary and the Harvard Medical School. Originating in the private collection of its founder, it now contains 4,000 volumes (including serials) and 2,400 pamphlets, and specialises in clinical ophthalmology. It is particularly rich in 19th and early 20th cent. material, but also contains a number of rare and early works, of which examples are quoted.

4285 Visual instruction in the use of a medical and dental library, Elizabeth Webb Cooper. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (5) May-June 1954, 195-198. Bibliog.

To acquaint library users with the literature of their subjects, some alternative to individual instruction must be found in view of the increasing numbers of new entrants to medical schools. Lantern slides are as effective as, and less expensive to use than, films, but a more permanent method has been introduced at the Medical Center Library at the University of Alabama. Booklets have been prepared as a guide to the use of bibliographical indexes and also to the library catalogues. Similar booklets on the Historical Collection and the Rare Book Collection have detachable leaves which may then be mounted on a chart and used as an exhibit.

4286 Newspaper libraries: current trends, Eddie Weems. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (10) December 1954, 414-415.

A questionnaire was sent to 36 newspaper libraries in the U.S. on various aspects of the profession. The outstanding trends in newspaper library service appear to be: (i) provision of a comprehensive information centre for both staff and the general public; (ii) provision of a better service by means of more efficient methods; (iii) recognition by managements of the value of such a service; and (iv) the training of young people in newspaper libraries in place of retired reporters.

4287 The Chicago Tribune Library, Robert R. McCormick. *Illinois Libs.*, 37 (1) January 1955, 10-13.

An account of the development, resources and work of the library and the reference department or "morgue" of the *Chicago Tribune*. The library has some 32,000 volumes, obtained either by purchase for present or anticipated use or by gifts of collections as the Bennett collection of history, literature, biography and drama and Dr. Cutter's collection of the history of the Western United States and its Indians. The primary purpose is to facilitate the work of the *Tribune* but it is open for use by those seeking information not available elsewhere and by scholars and authors.

4288 Special picture libraries, Joseph E. Molloy. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (7) September 1954, 288-290.

A brief description of the stock and scope of 7 special picture libraries in the U.S.

4289 The Chartered Insurance Institute Library, O. W. Pendleton. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (6) July-August 1954, 233-236. Photograph.

This library is part of a joint library administered by the Chartered Insurance Institute and the Insurance Institute of London. The stock of the joint library is about 12,000 items, and it receives 300 periodicals; classification is provided by a scheme based upon the Baker Library classification and U.D.C. Mainly for reference, the C.I.I. Library will lend to members books not to be found in local institute libraries. A description of the subject coverage and the clientele is also given.

4290 Services of the Library of the American Medical Association, Jeanne M. Reilly. *Illinois Libs.*, 36 (10) December 1954, 356-358.

From its indexing activities (the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*) have sprung two important services. In 1918, the periodical lending service was established to utilise further the periodicals indexed in the above (now 1,000) and through this an individual may borrow three journals for a small charge and cost of postage. The package library loan service was established in 1923 to serve particularly the physician members in isolated areas. 12 to 14 reprints with up to 4 journals are sent in answer to specific requests. The library supplies information also to the various departments of the A.M.A. and special libraries and lends periodicals to libraries serving scientists.

4291 Journal routing : greater efficiency at lower cost, G. E. Randall. *Spec. Libs.*, **45** (9) November 1954, 371-373.

The system used at the library of the Arnold Engineering Development Center is : (i) contents pages of all journals are photographed and reproduced with Xerox equipment ; (ii) these photocopies are sent simultaneously to all personnel on the journals' circulation lists ; (iii) the journals themselves are only distributed to personnel who request specific issues, after the list of contents have been consulted ; (iv) a few periodicals, e.g. *Electrical Engineering*, are circulated to departments after specific requests have been satisfied. An analysis of time spent and the cost of the scheme shows a 100% increase in the former, but a reduction from 84 cents to 41 cents in the labour cost for each loan.

4292 Johnson Publishing Company Library, John H. Johnson. *Spec. Libs.*, **45** (7) September 1954, 280-283. Photographs.

With a stock of over 2,000 books and bound periodicals, 72,800 pictures and extensive files of cuttings, the library is important for its collection of material on the contemporary Negro. In addition, biographical data on prominent Negro personalities is filed, together with microfilms of Negro newspapers from 1909. The main user of the library is the parent company, but an increasing number of enquiries are received from other libraries and advertising agencies.

4293 Life Picture Collection, Alma Eggleston. *Spec. Libs.*, **45** (7) September 1954, 284-287. Illus.

The collection provides pictures for *Life*, *Fortune*, and *Time*. The present stock of 3 m. prints is in 3 sections : (i) numbered sets (staff assignments) containing any number of separate prints ; (ii) subject and (iii) personality files, material for which is usually obtained from outside sources. To combine the three sections, a master index with cross references has been compiled on 5 x 3 inch cards. The two major problems are those of filing and indexing the increasing quantity of material.

4294 The National Geographic Society's photographic library, Caro Stillwell. *Spec. Libs.*, **45** (7) September 1954, 277-279. Photographs.

The library is maintained exclusively for the *National Geographic Magazine* and holds a stock of over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. pictures. Unpublished pictures are classified geographically ; published ones, by date and page number of publication. A card index to the library contains over $\frac{1}{2}$ m. cards, with entries under places, festivals, tribes and personal names. Special arrangements are made for outsize pictures and also for collections made by staff photographers on expeditions.

4295 The librarian in summer vacationland, Ruth J. Glass. *Illinois Libs.*, **36** (10) December 1954, 350-352. Illus.

The library at Yosemite National Park furnishes a reference service to the park superintendent and its professional staff as well as to visitors doing research in the social, natural and historical sciences. The stock and types of requests and visitors are described.

4296 Administrative policies for the special library : an inventory, Earl C. Graham. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (9) November 1954, 367-370.

A set of questions is posed to special librarians dealing with library equipment, the collection of material, library services, staff, records and extra-library activities. In the way that these questions are answered, a librarian may form policies, under which a library will function.

4297 Use of short cuts, forms and simplified methods, Geraldine D. Anderson. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (6) July-August 1954, 245-249. Diagrams.

Examples are given of suitable forms for use with continuation orders, inter-library loans, photostat and microfilm orders and financial records.

INFORMATION SERVICES

4298 Information services for Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Elizabeth R. Littlejohn. *Aslib. Proc.*, 6 (3) August 1954, 140-142.

The National Council of Social Service provides information for Citizens' Advice Bureaux, for subscribers and for other related work of the Council in these ways : by an Information Circular and Citizens' Advice Notes ; in response to letter and telephone enquiries ; by provision of legal advice, lecture material and lecturers.

4299 The scope of information work in industry, A. R. Smith. *Aslib. Proc.*, 6 (3) August 1954, 159-168.

Non-technical information units are concerned with : (i) commercial and industrial information ; (ii) economic work ; (iii) statistical work. Source material in abstract form is absent and records are more ephemeral in these units. Units may enter into the operation of the parent organization by appraisal and application of information collected. Graduates are the prime staff requirement in information work and its future development limits the scope for merely library qualifications.

4300 Organizacja informacji naukowo-technicznej w Związku Radzieckim. [Organisation of technical and scientific information services in the USSR], Zygmunt Majewski. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 22 (2) 1954, 139-154.

Describes the network of Soviet technical libraries and information bureaux and underlines the role played by them in solving current problems in factories, especially with regard to new methods of production.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

4301 Public library research services, Hedley C. Brideson. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (2) April 1954, 46-49.

These are now provided by public libraries in New South Wales (since 1918), South Australia (since 1942) and Victoria (since 1950). Services include literature searches, compilation of bibliographies, arranging for translations. All work done is free of charge except for photographic reproductions. Over 90% of enquiries are of a scientific or technical nature.

4302 Library development in New South Wales, E. Seymour Shaw. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (2) April 1954, 56-58.

The legal basis is the Library Act of 1939 brought into operation in 1944. At present 137 municipal and shire councils have adopted the Act ; of these 116 are operating library services and the total population served is 1,766,000. In 1944 local authorities received £3,862 as a subsidy ; in 1954, £321,450. In 1953 councils spent out of the rate income £263,448 or £137,131 above the legal minimum. At 30th June 1953 book stocks exceeded 853,000. The organisation of services on a regional basis has begun. There are now 45 special libraries attached to government departments, 18 maintained by learned societies, and 35 fully equipped industrial libraries.

4303 Las bibliotecas en el Brasil. [Libraries in Brazil], Pilar Vazquez Cuesta. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 3 (22) September-October 1954, 14.

There is no central administration of libraries. The Instituto Nacional do Livro encourages and gives help to libraries and publishes manuals on library economy. Groups of specialists travel throughout the country. The Departamento Administrativo do Servicio Publico has a section devoted to exchange and cataloguing (S.I.C.) which runs a co-operative cataloguing service with printed cards (Vatican code). There is also a union catalogue which combines the S.I.C. cards with those issued by other libraries. It is hoped to unite these two services in a Brazilian Institute for Bibliography and Documentation.

4304 Regional libraries—Terra Nova style, Jessie Beaumont Miffen. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 11 (3) December 1954, 97-101. Illus.

Since the Regional Library movement began in 1942 Newfoundland has been covered by 26 regional libraries, six regional library centres, branch or community libraries. The travelling library established 1925, serves isolated groups. Centres are housed in specially erected buildings half the cost being paid by the government. Stocks of 2,500 books are supplied by the Public Libraries Board. Operational grants are made annually to all libraries. Total grants depend on various factors, extra funds being raised locally by social functions. Climate and topography limit visits to these libraries to once a year.

4305 150-vuotismuisto. [The 150th anniversary of the public library in Finland], Helle Kannila. *Kirjastoletti*, 47 (10) December 1954, 221-222.

A book collection intended for the use of the common people was first recorded in Finland in 1804 when the owner of Anjala Manor stipulated in the statutes of a village school, that the schoolmaster should, on Sunday afternoons, read aloud to the villagers from useful books of information of which there should be a collection for public use at the school.

4306 Die deutsche Büchereiarbeit nach dem Kriege. [German library work after the war], Johannes Langfeldt. *Neue Volksbildung*, 5 (12) December 1954, 441-451.

Discusses : (i) the intellectual scene and such matters as neutrality or political bias, nationalisation, centralisation, and the cleavage between public and special libraries ; (ii) organisation, e.g. professional associations, rural library service, publications, catalogues ; (iii) material progress since 1948 giving details and statistics.

4307 Some current English public library developments : a personal view. J. F. W. Bryon. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 28 (9) May 1954, 755-764. References.

Traces the growth of BNB and notes its effect on book selection, cataloguing and classification. Matters discussed include : bibliographical aids, printed catalogues, union catalogues, co-operative book purchase, public library finance, the 1950 Centenary, library schools, examinations, salaries, recruitment.

4308 Jan-Granthalaya. [Public library], Ram Swarup Goyal. *Pr. Sam.*, 2 (4) December 1954, 226-228.

Traces the history of the public library in India from the time when libraries were considered with disfavour by the leaders of society and only existed in temples. Later such libraries were made more generally available upon payment of subscriptions. Direct access to the books was not permitted. Today, libraries are free, available to all, administered by the local government with public funds. Subscriptions now form only a minor fraction of the income. Yet there are only a few public libraries in India and mostly in Madras.

4309 Library services in the Punjab. *Unesco Bull.*, 9 (2-3) February-March 1955, 33-34.

Briefly describes the work of the Punjab Central Library Committee set up at the end of 1950 to co-ordinate the work of many small libraries in the Punjab. Details are given of equipment, book selection and training of personnel. Mention is also made of the draft library legislation which has been drawn up and of financial expenditure and future provision. There is a brief note on the development of the scheme including details of libraries now open and mention of assistance from Unesco to be given in 1955 and 1956.

4310 The public library in Indonesia, F. Moeljono Hadi. *N.Z. Libs.*, 17 (7) August 1954, 157-160.

Public libraries are the responsibility of the Mass Education Department of the Ministry of Education. In each *kabupaten* (region) a central library has been or is to be set up to serve as regional headquarters for the smaller units in the *ketjamatans* (districts), the establishment of which is left mostly to the initiative of the people themselves. Some 80,000 small libraries have been set up for new literates. Current problems are the shortage of books in Indonesian and the lack of trained librarians.

4311 Come sorge e come si sviluppa una Rete Provinciale di Prestito. [The origin and development of a Provincial Lending Network]. V. Carini Dainotti. *Parola*, 37 (9-10) September-October 1954, 286-291. Illus.

The central library has the new task of providing popular and juvenile books instead of only a little-used provincial reference service. The reference library should be open to all over seventeen. Books will be supplied on the basis of 400-500 per 2,000 people per annum, and will travel in a steel case and be housed in the local council house. Readers will be encouraged to ask for special books and reading-lists.

4312 The book and the library in the Mongolian peoples' republic, P. Baldanzhapov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (12) December 1954, 34-41. Photograph.

Before 1921 there were no schools, libraries or theatres, but there were 747 monasteries and 100,000 lamas and xylographic books and many chronicles in mss. In 1924 there was founded the Science Committee, government printing house, and the first library in the Stalin Library in Ulan-Bator. By 1951 333 scientific books had been published in Russian and Mongolian and many translations of classic works. In every town and province there are popular and school libraries and also mobile libraries which travel to the villages with books, posters, or to give reading-aloud sessions at the hay harvests and sheep shearings. Scientific libraries are attached to the university and high school.

4313 Het bibliografisch bureau. [The bibliographical bureau], G. A. van Riemsdijk. *Bibliotheekleven*, 39 (12) December 1954, 397-407.

A bibliographical bureau is envisaged for the Netherlands which would provide centralised services for all public libraries, e.g. acquisitions, cataloguing, classification, binding, printing, and public relations. It is claimed that the bureau could offer more economical and efficient services than exist and leave librarians more time to deal with special problems affecting their own libraries. The danger is a too high degree of standardisation, e.g. in the binding done by the comparable Danish Library Bureau.

4314 The development of library affairs in the Rumanian peoples' republic, S. Gruya. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (9) September 1954, 40-46. Photograph.

The number of former libraries is unknown, some were only accessible to organised scientists and students, others were subscription or lending, and village libraries were preponderantly mystic. In 1948 workers' libraries were merged with governmental libraries to form 4,800 libraries of 100-200 books. Trade union libraries have been overhauled and training courses for librarians set up. In 1952 the government's plan was for 300 village libraries annually, each of 1,500 books and with state librarians. The Academy library, founded 1867, contains 2 m. vols. There are three central university libraries: Yassy, Kluj, and Bukharest. There are several hundred school libraries of over 13,000 vols., with faculty branches and travelling libraries.

4315 Library services for non-Europeans in Johannesburg, R. F. Kennedy. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 21 (4) April 1954, 99-104. Photos.

The total population for which the City Council is the library authority is: Europeans 342,008; all other races 433,115. The first library service and school library service were begun in 1940. The Winifred Holtby Memorial Library, opened 1910, is believed to be the first in South Africa to be specially built for non-Europeans. Two other branches were established in 1950. Statistics (1952-53): borrowers 11,000; issues 155,000; books 37,000.

4316 Some thoughts on non-European library service in Transvaal, Helen Barker. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 22 (1) July 1954, 30-34.

After a brief historical survey, the writer discusses the problems involved and suggests some solutions. Books must be carefully chosen to suit the semi-

literate African. Racial policies make staffing of service points and assistance to readers difficult. Indifference on the part of some local authorities prevents the provision of adequate service points in the African locations.

4317 Fifty years' state aid: public libraries in Sweden, Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 93-100.

A decisive step in the formation of a modern system was the provision of state aid in 1905. Steady development from that date has led to the present library system, which is discussed under the headings of centralization, standardization, co-operation, rationalization and individualization. The place of the Sveriges allmänna biblioteksörening (Swedish Library Association) in the Swedish library service is described.

4318 Library service to adults, Lowell A. Martin. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 1-14.

A review of library service to adults in the United States over the years 1929 to 1954. The survey is set against the social function of the public library, and is built around the two functions of provision of reading matter and facilitation of its use. The author surveys such topics as library coverage, organization, arrangement of material, reference service, guidance of reading, group methods, etc.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: Policy and Practice

4319 Die Bücherei als Aufgabe kommunaler Kulturarbeit! [The library as a cultural responsibility of the community], Hans Ruppe. *Neue Volksbildung*, 5 (9-10) 1954, 341-344.

Many parishes in Austria have heavy burdens (housing, social welfare, etc.) and their objection to libraries is a matter not of principle but of economics. Whilst state control might mean too much uniformity, the government should encourage libraries and exercise some influence. Private organisations, sectarian and political, have maintained many good libraries in the past, but rapid changes in the social scene demand a library service free of any party bias or propaganda. This must be the work of the local authority entrusted to men who have the necessary human and technical qualifications, local knowledge, intellectual tolerance and capacity to achieve results of real educational value.

4320 The needs of readers, Althea Warren. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 100-108. Bibliog.

The public library in the United States was founded to help all citizens in all their daily needs. Many volumes have been published since on the subject and the consensus of opinion is that liberty and enjoyment are of first importance. Although a select group uses the public library, it is not selective in its reading.

4321 Library needs which should be met, E. W. McDiarmid. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 109-117. Bibliog.

While the library profession is not agreed as to what public needs the library should meet, the author believes that the library's goal is the improvement of society, the great need of society today being education. The library should set standards of library quality for fiction. It should avoid duplication or

competition with other agencies in the provision of daily news and information. Popular practical books should be avoided, emphasis being on the scientific and carefully compiled, and the library must avoid adult education activities which are purely recreational.

4322 Die Kulturelle Aufgabe und die Reform der Öffentlichen Bücherei. [The cultural task and reform of the public library], Wolfgang Zink. *Kulturarbeit*, 6 (12) 1954, 237-240.

To carry out its proper function the public library must cease to provide multiple copies of light novels and offer instead serious works on current problems in all branches of knowledge. Library schools must cease to produce technicians with a superficial knowledge of world literature. Librarians need a thorough knowledge of what is inside the books they look after. Traditional book criticism needs examining by present day standards.

4323 Standards of service : the individual library and its place in the national system. (1) *The smaller public library*, J. H. Haiste. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 55-61.

In considering service to readers, attention must be paid to the varying types of community in existence, although the composition of any particular one may vary in number and in its assiduity of reading. Many libraries are clogging the efficiency of the inter-library loan schemes with requests for items which should be already on their own shelves. Staffs in small libraries may not have had the bibliographical experience which is desirable for a high standard of service ; this factor may be the result of too much of a library's service being devoted to the provision of lighter forms of reading.

4324 Standards of library stock : with special reference to medium-sized libraries (1) The Librarian's point of view, J. D. Reynolds. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 10-16.

A more enlightened policy towards the provision of books on a higher intellectual plane is required, and a certain delaying procedure for "best-selling books of the moment" should be encouraged. Such aids as bibliographies in standard works, the more reliable publishers' lists and the advice of professional experts in specialised fields of knowledge, should be invoked. A reader should use the public library not only for the books he wants, but also for books of whose existence he is not aware and, in this connection, a librarian should provide those books which cannot be more easily obtained from other sources.

4325 Standards of library stock : with special reference to medium-sized libraries (2) The library authority's point of view, P. P. Brodie. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1954, 16-20.

Since 50-70% of the population do not use the public library, there does not appear to be the necessity to provide one book per head of population. Duplication of popular titles could be limited, as there is no reason why a reader should not wait six months before borrowing a particular book. Emphasis should be placed on the provision of books for local collections and for reference sections. Advice on book selection in specialised subject fields should be sought by librarians from experts. Attention must be paid to children's books, as childhood and youth are such impressionable years. A policy of "carrying-over" surplus book-fund from one year to another is advocated.

4326 Duplication of books—causes and remedies, J. D. Van Pelt. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (2) April 1954, 42-46.

Inaccuracies in booksellers' lists and imperfections in the library's catalogue and order files are the main causes of unintentional duplication. The remedies are : (i) a competent checker with a good knowledge of cataloguing rules and languages, (ii) a minimum delay in transferring order cards from one file to another, (iii) co-ordination of the checker's work and order records, (iv) a re-check for costly items, (v) a minimum number of files.

4327 A new lease of life . . . : John Pike. *Lib. World*, 56 (654) December 1954, 86-87.

Photo-charging can be effectively combined with the Browne system as follows : a blank slip is placed by the borrower in his readers' ticket in front of the book card. Date and number are stamped on the slip and book label and the charge is placed in order of stamping. Details on the label enable the charge to be located when the book is returned. To prevent duplicated numbers the suggested time for each numerical sequence is three months, and any number of numbering machines can be used at busy periods.

4328 Mechanical chargers, Alta Parks. *Lib. J.*, 79 (16) September 1954, 1577-1580. Illus.

A description of a charging scheme used in Gary P.L. for charging loans to branches and schools. The system used both audio-charging and McBee Keysort cards.

4329 Displays unlimited, Kate Coplan. *Lib. J.*, 79 (16) September 1954, 1544-1549. Illus.

Describes 30 years of display work in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore. Originally displays were put in vacant stores in the town but now the library has 12 display windows and a full-time staff preparing them. One count showed that in one day more than 1,800 people stopped for more than a casual glance.

4330 Fines ensure fair shares, E. H. Simpson. *Open Access*, 2 (11) October 1954.

Provision has been made in the recent Coventry Corporation Bill for the levy of fines, thus making it probably the only authority in England where this is legal. The City Librarian briefly states the case in favour of fines, asserting that they are a fair penalty and effective.

4331 Fines are ineffective and illegal, P. M. Whiteman. *Open Access*, 2 (11) October 1954.

Except in the case of Coventry there is no statutory authority for the imposition of fines. They do not ensure the speedy return of books and possibly even encourage readers to delay in returning them. Experience of several authorities shows that there is no difficulty if fines are not imposed. Financial gain is negligible and a fines system is rarely fairly applied.

4332 The Public library and its friends, Margaret Blakely. *Illinois Libs.*, 36 (10) December 1954, 345-349.

Tax support of public libraries has not increased and usually covers only minimum requirements, and yet the demands made on them have increased. Hence, the need for Friends of the Library groups to further the growth and development of the library and interpret it to the community. The ways in which such a group can help the library and how membership of the group itself can be made more attractive are described.

4333 The answer in a nutshell or packaged information for industry, B. Agard Evans. *Aslib Proc.*, 6 (3) August 1954, 133-139. Diagr.

95% of industrial firms have no information department of their own and may thus depend on outside libraries. The information services and facilities required of public and technical reference libraries in relation to the needs of these firms are discussed.

4334 New insurance for library collections, Charles W. Mixer. *Lib. J.*, 79 (16) September 1954, 1539-1543. Illus.

A relatively new insurance called the Valuable Papers insurance is now available in the USA. Despite the title it may also cover the general stock. Other types of insurance available are discussed; the Fine Arts Policy and the Valuable Papers policy in detail. Costs and the types used by one library are given with reasons for adoption.

4335 Die öffentliche Bücherei im auswärtigen Leihverkehr. [The public library and interlibrary lending], Werner Krieg. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-westfalen), N.F. 5 (1) October 1954, 34-39.

Since 1951 public libraries have been officially included in the interlending system formerly confined to academic libraries. Their demands are likely to be for specialist literature but also for the standard reference material which is already in great demand. It was never the intention to lend this type of work, though post-war conditions made it necessary. Public libraries should increase their stocks of basic scholarly works. Regional libraries solely for interlending might also be established.

4336 Die Zusammenarbeit der öffentlichen Büchereien. [Public library co-operation], Johannes Langfeldt. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-westfalen), N.F. 5 (1) October 1954, 25-33.

Library provision in country areas may be made by interchanging small bookstocks between villages every five years. More costly and less read books could be kept centrally for use where needed. Isolated dwellings may be served by bookmobiles. In the city co-operation between all types of library would help to produce universal coverage. Little used stock could be stored in special warehouses away from the city centre. Individual libraries should specialise in different subjects. Special central libraries to provide books for adult classes would prevent pressure on the interlending system.

4337 Measurement and evaluation, Rutherford D. Rogers. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 177-187. Bibliog.

Circulation statistics are, at best, imperfect; in any case many factors need to be studied, including economic stability. The majority of the critics of reference

statistics have not offered to solve the problem of interpreting reference services to the public, but they have demonstrated the value of certain records in internal administration. The problem of maintaining and interpreting statistics may ultimately be solved by improving public relations.

4338 Public library surveys and evaluation, Leon Carnovsky. *Lib. Q.*, 25 (1) January 1955, 23-26.

The ALA *Post-war standards for public libraries*, 1943, are examined and shown to be quantitative measurements which prove unreliable for assessing library services. The social scientists' appraisal by the sampling method reported in the *Public Library Inquiry* 1950 sought to discover how well library services measured up to the 1943 objectives, went on to study the various media of communication now in use, and defined the kind and qualities of service that a library could and should provide better than any other agency. Present day programmes could only reach these new objectives if services were based on larger units. The tradition of local government and the absence of demand suggest that librarians must co-operate to form larger systems within the existing framework. Henceforward qualitative measurements of evaluation must be sought.

4339 Television—the library's faculty. *Lib. J.*, 80 (2) January 15, 1955, 144-146.

A plan to produce under the sponsorship of the public libraries of California two 15 minute shows a week for 13 weeks. The first show to be a book review or an author interview and the second a "how-to-do-it" show. Pamphlets are planned to be issued as the T.V. show itself is purely ephemeral.

4340 Television at work, Naomi Bender Sirks. *Lib. J.*, 79 (17) October 1954, 1722-1726. Illus.

Describes the Cleveland Public Library's weekly half-hour programme, its general principles and gives a detailed study of one programme "The anniversary of the Kitty Hawke".

4341 The ill wind from Islington, Martin Wandesford. *Bookseller* (2549) October 1954, 1368-1370.

A consideration of some of the factors which may determine a public librarian's salary. He is affected by the growth of trade unionism in local government: and, through the pressure of various professional associations, a hierarchy of officers is being evolved. The librarian is a junior chief officer; his work is less vital and less responsible than that of most other chief officers, and it is difficult to assess the value of his contribution to the community. The fundamental weakness of all public librarianship is the lack of standards, and the level of service is largely dependent on the attitude of the chief librarian.

4342 Technical information and library services in Liverpool, George Chandler. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 56 (12) December 1954, 480-481.

The approved development plan for the provision of public technical reference services in Liverpool is outlined. The four stages are: (i) a supplementary estimate provided by the City Council for a temporary technical library; (ii) the provision of a permanent technical library at a cost of £270,000; (iii) technical library facilities to be established in the Speke Branch Library; (iv) the provision of branch technical libraries.

4343 Library resources in the South West [of England], D. L. Smith ; P. Casimir ; C. J. Spittal. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 57 (1) January 1955, 12-20.

A description of the reference and special libraries and the forms of library co-operation in being.

4344 Bray Public Library, Mairin O'Byrne. *An Leabharlann*, 12 (3) September 1954, 98-100, 105. Photographs.

The removal of the rate limitation on library services in 1947 enabled Bray Urban Council to reorganise its library service. As a result membership has risen from 437 to 2,641 and local societies and schools are served. In 1953 the newspaper service was discontinued and a junior library set up in the former newsroom.

4345 La biblioteca pública de Gerona [Gerona public library], Enrique Mirambell. *Dir. gen. Bol.*, 3 (20) June 1954, 23-26. Illus.

The provincial library in Gerona was founded in 1848, with an initial stock of 4,500 volumes, all coming from the suppressed monasteries. The library was originally reserved for the staff and students of the Instituto Nacional de Enseñanza Media [National Institute for Secondary Education], but was later opened to the public. In 1951 it moved into a new home in an 18th century building. The chief use of the library is for reference, but there are 185 borrowers' tickets in force. The library also organises lectures, short courses and exhibitions.

4346 The organisation of the readers' service in the biggest libraries [in the USSR], Z. Kolchina. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (9) September 1954, 13-20. Photograph.

There are 176 reading rooms in public libraries. There are services for different types of readers, e.g. scientific workers, youth, and branch services organised by type of material. The Saltykov-Shchedrin library set up four subject departments in 1934, economics and sociology, humanities, biology and medicine, technology. The number of readers rose from 43,000 (1945) to 81,000 (1949). In 1935 there was set up a scientific reading room with two separate issue points but for a time there was only one bookstore and one set of bibliographical aids. In 1939 a second room was provided for non-graduates, and in 1950 a third room enabled the general room to be reorganised with five issue points. In the Lenin Library, before 1951, the general room staff had no contact with readers and book delivery was slow. Additional service points were provided, books supplied in 3-7 minutes, and under 2% of requests were unsatisfied.

4347 The Firdous governmental public library [at Dyushamb in Tadzhikistan], O. Karimova. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (11) November 1954, 15-21. Photographs.

The first library in the republic was founded in 1925, reorganised in 1927, opened in 1933 with 19,000 vols. and a staff of 17 and 1,800 readers. In 1953 it contained 753,000 books, had 103 staff, 11,680 readers and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. issues. It contains all Tadzhikistan literature published since 1930, oriental mss., takes 500 journals, 485 newspapers and has two catalogues. In 1953 were held 158 exhibitions, 17 literary evenings, 11 readers' conferences, 46 bibliographical reviews and 90 lectures. The bibliographical-information department had 9,460 questions and issued 50 bilingual booklists.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

4348 The schoolmaster-librarian, Moore M. S. Allenby. *Sch. Lib.*, 7 (3) December 1954, 162-167.

Deals with the role of the teacher-librarian from A.D. 776 to the present day, referring to Alcuin and the York Library; Hugh the Schoolmaster of St. Paul's; John Meighen, Rev. James Atcherley and Butler of Shrewsbury; and the Directors of the Edinburgh Sessional Schools.

4349 The elementary school library contributes to pupil needs, Margaret Beste. *Minnesota Libs.*, 17 (12) December 1954, 357-359.

Round table discussions and quiz programmes can stimulate reading. Service is provided by (i) books going to the classroom, and (ii) pupils coming to the library. Mobile, not permanent, classroom collections are desirable. Children must be shown not only how to locate material but how to evaluate by means of simple exercises in the collecting and comparison of materials.

4350 Libraries in secondary schools. *School Govt. Chron.* 147 (3352), November 1954, 139.

On the results of a pilot survey conducted in selected Local Education Authority areas by the National Book League, the following recommendations are made: An initial grant should be made to establish a fully working library from the start; the annual grant should be sufficient for additions to stock, replacements, repairs and binding, periodicals and miscellaneous expenses; the appointment of a member of the teaching staff as librarian, with time during school hours to do the necessary administrative work.

4351 School libraries in India, Magna Nand. *Ind. Lib.*, 9 (1) June 1954, 1-6.

The *Report of the Secondary Education Commission* (1952-53) stated, "that in the majority of schools there are . . . no libraries worth the name." Non-appreciation of the situation by teachers and education authorities should be remedied by a statistical investigation, for school libraries are indispensable to all classes of student, and will ultimately be an integral part of the library organisation. Basic fundamentals of a good service include a generous bookstock, chosen by senior students, teachers and trained librarian, and backed by an inter-library loan service; and centrally cited commodious and attractive accommodation, rather than dispersed subject collections.

4352 The Dupo Elementary School Library, Jennie J. Kaestner. *Illinois Libs.*, 37 (1) January 1955, 17-19.

Regular periods of library instruction are given to the pupils and the librarian keeps in contact with what is taking place in the classroom by helping the children to discover books suited to their interests, needs and abilities, and allied to the current classroom topic. Books are borrowed for home reading and no fines are charged, though lost books must be paid for.

4353 A current look at Minnesota school libraries, Ruth Ersted. *Minnesota Libs.*, 17 (12) December 1954, 362-376, 379.

The 1953-54 statistics reveal several upward trends. The average expenditure per pupil on books rose from 88c. to \$1.20 in schools with under 200 pupils.

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In those of over 1,500 pupils it rose from 70c. to \$1.10. The tables of statistics are grouped by size of school and cover number of teachers and pupils, book stock, expenditure (books and other), librarian's hours per day and grade of training. In the three large cities (Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul) to a total of 130,676 pupils there are 52 librarians, 49 with major qualifications, 51 working full time in the school libraries.

4354 Co-operation between school and children's libraries : a school librarian's view, E. F. Webb. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (3) July 1954, 95-101. Tables.

The public library can aid the school library in book selection, project work, marginal books, and the supply of magazines. In return school librarians can teach children use of books, reference work and use of catalogues. More informative books should be provided by both libraries and more on sports and hobbies. The two libraries should co-operate in trying to secure better subject coverage from publishers, and in the training of staff. Tables analyse the use of municipal libraries by school pupils and show that borrowing reaches its peak between the ages of 10 and 12 and declines sharply due to the development of non-library interests between 14 and 16. [See also *Sch. Lib.*, 7 (3) December 1954, 167-172, Co-operation between the school library and the public library, by W. R. Aitken].

WORK WITH CHILDREN

4355 Co-operation between school and children's libraries : a children's librarian's view, M. Cotton. *Aust. Lib.*, J., 3 (3) July 1954, 101-105.

The importance of personal understanding between staffs, beginning in the training colleges and library schools, is stressed. The children's librarian has the better opportunity to know books and can compile lists for the school. The teacher knows children better and can advise on reading interests. Because many school libraries are still in a developmental stage, instruction in use of books is best given in the children's library. School authorities require a minimum of 60% non-fiction in a primary school and more in a high school. The children's library places the bias on fiction, but it might agree to buy the more expensive reference books and books for little children.

4356 Die Jugendbücherei Bocholt : zur Eröffnung einer vorbildlichen gemeindlichen Kulturstätte. [The young people's library in Bocholt : on the opening of a model community cultural centre], Dr. Thieckötter. *Kulturarbeit*, 7 (1) 1955, 19-20.

During the past four years the Central Library in Münster has increased stock from 20,000 to 32,000 vols. ; community libraries from 16 to 50 (stock from 80,599 to 212,036 ; readers from 14,420 to 38,435 p.a. ; issues from 272,648 to 751,805 p.a. ; and the annual grant from DM. 195,198 to DM. 1,432,181). In the town of Bocholt (9,000 vols.) more than half of the 200,000 issues over the four years were to young people.

4357 International youth library, Marion Horton. *Ann. Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 238-244.

The International Youth Library, established in Munich, was an outcome of an exhibit organised in 1946 by Mr. Jella Lepman. The project was financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the funds received from other sources. Describes its service to children, industries, publishers and authors. Emphasises its value as a pilot project and describes the International Board on Children's Books.

4358 Children's libraries in South America, Emily M. Ehlinger. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (5) January 1955, 370-372, 374.

Short notes on children's libraries at the Biblioteca Nacional Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Sao Paulo, Brazil. The latter is the most progressive and up-to-date in the Americas. Built in 1935 to serve as a centre for the city children for reading and art, it includes picture books for children aged two and upwards, and books for blind children.

4359 The basic need in library service for youth, Frances Henne. *Lib. Q.*, 25 (1) January 1955, 37-46.

After reviewing the objectives and achievements in library service to children in the United States during the last twenty-five years, the author makes a strong plea for elementary school libraries in all schools with over two hundred pupils. This is the basic requirement, not only in library service for youth, but is also necessary for the continued support and use of adult libraries.

4360 Library service to children, Elizabeth Nesbitt. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 118-128. Bibliog.

It is not much more than 50 years since this began as an organised specialisation. The early years were characterised by soundness and breadth in planning. More recently the reference service has grown in importance, and the possibilities have been realised in services to special groups, notably in work with pre-school children. The staffing of children's libraries is discussed.

4361 Los Angeles County children's work, Mary Rogers Smith. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (2) October 1954, 163-166. Photos.

This county system, covering 3,500 square miles, has 115 branches and four bookmobiles. There are children's book collections in 107 branches and stations with children's librarians in only three of the largest and a regional children's librarian for ten branches. The branch librarian does the work in the other 94 service points with the help of H.Q. staff. With 104,615 children enrolled, the issue is 1,574,155.

4362 Young people and public libraries, Jean C. Roos. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 129-140. Bibliog.

The public library's work with adolescents and young adults has not been as successful as its work with children. Small collections of books for 'intermediates' were used as early as 1906 in the U.S.A. and to be successful they should be located in the adult library. Qualifications of staff involved are very important, personality and reading background rating perhaps highest. Activities to be successful should be linked to young people's interests and tie up with

library materials and provide group experience. The young people's librarian should develop a good public relations programme with organisations and agencies serving youth.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

4363 Public library services to adults, Jack B. Spear. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (2) October 1954, 141-147. Bibliog.

Mainly a description of the Survey of Adult Education Activities in Public Libraries and the A.L.A. American Heritage Project.

4364 Adult education, Grace T. Stevenson. *Lib. Trends*, 3 (3) January 1955, 290-298. Bibliog.

Although there is a fairly general agreement among librarians that adult education is one of the functions of the public library, there is considerable disagreement about the form it should take. It would seem however to be the decision of the individual librarian in relation to his own resources.

4365 An adult education program : its first year, Helga H. Eason. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (4) December 1954, 302-305. Illus.

The programme begun by Miami P.L. in August 1952 has gone from strength to strength because of the exceptional co-operation from the community. Items included : a Florida author nights' series, a composer's night for prize-winning competitions, a national music week ; speeches, singing and dancing from different countries in turn ; films sponsored by air-, bus- and railway companies ; and a Great Books Discussion Group. Talks, on radio and television, were given by librarians, and the library sponsored a 15-minute weekly radio programme.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : plans, furniture, lighting

4366 Free University Library, Edgar Breitenbach. *Lib. J.*, 79 (22) December 1954, 2355-2359. Illus., plans.

After the partition of Berlin the three most important libraries were all located in the East section. A new library of three storeys and a tower to hold 600,000 vols. has now been completed at a cost of \$1,125,000 given by the Ford Foundation.

4367 Der Wiederaufbau der Stadtbibliothek Hanau. [Reconstruction of Hanau P.L.], Günther Beckers. *B.u. Bild.*, 7 (1-2) January-February 1955, 14-17. Plates (2 col.), plan.

A general, well illustrated, account of the reconstruction of Hanau P.L., destroyed in its centenary year 1945, shows the integration of a town's library into a local cultural centre. American long term loan of books introduces DC and open access, while the needs of storage combine the popular and learned works. An issue of 100,000 in 1954 doubles the 1953 total. 3,600 readers represent 10% of the population. Book coverage in Hessen averages one book to every 14 inhabitants.

4368 Library architecture and buildings, Ralph E. Ellsworth. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 66-75.

A survey of the development of library planning in the United States during the last twenty-five years. The following lines of influence are traced: (i) organization of libraries into subject departments, (ii) introduction of "modular" construction, (iii) attempt to make libraries physically inviting and informal, (iv) local geographic influence on library planning, (v) new administrative procedures in libraries, (vi) development of new building methods and materials.

4369 Changing patterns in library branches. *Lib. J.*, 79 (22) December 15, 1954, 2392-2414. Illus., plans.

A symposium of short articles showing changes which have taken place in branch library practice and planning. Statistical and aesthetical details are given. Places covered are Denver, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Gary (Ind), Wayne County, Omaha, New York, Bradley University, Humboldt County and Lancaster.

4370 The one per cent which is art, George F. Jones. *A.L.A. Bull.*, 48 (7) July-August 1954, 363-366. Illus., plan.

Marcel Breuer, an architect of international renown designed the Grosse Pointe, Michigan, Public Library. A perfect site was available, and a local resident paid for the building almost in its entirety. The lay-out and decoration are fully described. It is stated that the essence of this building's worth is copyable. This lies not in the superior quality, but rather in the 1% which is art and which is there for all who cast a discriminating eye.

4371 Newest Seattle branch library is also center for the blind, John S. Richards. *Pioneer*, 17 (6) November-December 1954, 2-5. Photos.

The Susan J. Henry Memorial Branch, opened in August 1954, is a two-storey building with a dual purpose. The Henry branch occupies the upper floor; the lower floor is the Seattle Public Library's Library for the Blind distributing books from the Library of Congress and serving the States of Washington Montana and the territory of Alaska. It has space for 20,000 volumes of talking books and Braille and includes a reading room furnished with lounge chairs and special tables.

4372 From bond issue to building, Clara E. Breed and others. *Calif Lib.*, 15 (4) June 1954, 221-236. Illus., plan, tables.

Describes in detail the planning of the new San Diego P.L., which will serve a population of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The library consultants were Messrs. Wheeler and Githens. Special features include: charging desk in the entrance hall; six music listening booths; built-in puppet theatre and several rooms for lectures and story hours. [See also *Pioneer*, 17 (5) September-October 1954, 2-5].

4373 All electric heat pump for all year heating and cooling, Harold J. Sander and Ralph E. Colwell. *Lib. J.*, 79 (22) December 15, 1954, 2433-2434. Illus.

Designed for large scale needs this electric pump heats in winter and cools in summer. The Roanoke Public Library in which it has been in use for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years has a capacity of 498,700 cu. ft. It may be compared in principle to the ordinary

household refrigerator. The heat source is ordinary air. It is believed to be the first public library installation. Cost was \$65,300. Running costs and maintenance are also given.

4374 Library lighting : an introduction, T. MacCallum Walker. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **56** (12) December 1954, 462-471. Photos.

The problem is systematically dealt with under the following headings : colour, lighting system, quantity and quality of light, type of lighting, and the economics of lighting (including the matter of fluorescent versus filament lamps). Factual information is based on material supplied by the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain Lighting Service Bureau, to whom the paper was submitted for comments.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals (serials), etc.

4375 Readers without sight, Helen Johns. *Lib. J.*, **79** (17) October 1, 1954, 1715-1718.

There are 308,000 people classed as blind in the USA. This article describes the Library of Congress Division for the Blind service through 28 regional libraries, readers' preferences and range of reading interests. The greatest needs are private ownership of some books and more textbooks. The physical bulk of the media suggests the need for regional storage libraries.

4376 Information files : a method for automatic disposal of obsolete material, Margaret K. Odell. *Spec. Libs.*, **45** (5) May-June 1954. 199-202.

If material is classified according to its estimated period of usefulness, an automatic disposal system may be evolved, with a resultant reduction in overhead costs.

4377 Sixteenth and seventeenth century resources in Mexico—I, Robert Stevenson. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1954, 69-78.

The finest collection of 16th and 17th cent. polyphonic music in Latin America is held by Puebla. Only recently has the music in Puebla cathedral attracted attention. Both colonial and European composers are represented (among them Morales, Victoria, and Palestrina). A partial catalogue is given.

4378 Problems of music library equipment, Vincent Duckles. *Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes*, **11** (2) March 1954, 213-223. Plan, photo.

Special equipment required : (i) storage equipment for musical scores of variable sizes, records, orchestral and band parts, and microfilms ; (ii) service equipment, including special rooms where scores can be studied at a keyboard, stack carrels, record trucks, and special processing facilities ; (iii) listening facilities, e.g., tape recorders, earphones and loudspeakers. Standards of equipment and suggestions based on the practice at the University of California are given.

4379 Unusual music holdings of libraries on the west coast, Walter H. Rubsamen. *Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes*, 10 (4) September 1953, 546-554.

Several collections of music and musical literature remarkable for their size, rarity or comprehensiveness in a special field are to be found on the west coast of the U.S.A. Notes on these collections, with details of a few special rarities, are given.

4380 The music magazine in the United States, Vera Flandorf. *Serial Slants*, 5 (4) October 1954, 130-136. Port.

A check list was prepared of 558 magazines published between 1786 and 1951, and of these 211 were examined in detail. Early magazines were used mainly for publishing music scores, and seem to have been adapted to the needs of their localities. The founders of the magazines were all closely associated with the music profession. Content patterns seem to have changed very little during the period studied.

4381 Paperback expendables, Elinor C. Kuhns. *Lib. J.*, 79 (19) November 1, 1954, 2059-2062.

41 of the 67 libraries replying to a questionnaire possessed collections of paperbacks, but only 14 believed paperbacks offer a reasonable way of cutting operating costs although a wide range of simplification of techniques is used in handling these books.

4382 Standards for library periodicals, Leon Carnovsky. *Lib. J.*, 80 (3) February 1, 1955, 264-269. Illus.

Whilst the increase in published periodicals has inspired more writing not all of it is necessarily of a high standard. Suggested general standards to be looked for are accuracy in citations, statistics, bibliographies, and a minimum quality of good writing. It is more difficult to go further with standards for library periodicals when their aims may be quite different. The demands of readers also enters into the question but popularity is not necessarily a gauge of quality. Problems connected with individual standards, dull literature, selection vs. censorship, State publications, functions of reviews, and format are also discussed.

4383 Pictorial documentation, Hermine M. Baumhofer. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (7) September 1954, 274-276.

Skilful classification is essential in a picture collection, where there is no other key to its contents. The importance of the collection is reflected by its usefulness and accessibility, and for these purposes intelligible guides are desirable.

4384 Books in a picture collection, Romana Javitz. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (7) September 1954, 291-296.

A selective bibliography of reference tools, other than card indexes and standard reference works, used in the picture collection of the New York Public Library.

4385 Survey of recordings, *Lib. J.*, 79 (19) November 1, 1954, 2055-2059. Illus.

The results of a questionnaire on record collections in 40 Californian libraries. Equipment, staff, cataloguing, classification and circulation procedures are discussed. Recommendations of the sub-committee conducting the enquiry are given.

4386 Forty years of the visible index : is it still the best equipment for serial checking records : Andrew D. Osborn. *Serial Slants*, 6 (1) January 1955, 16-22. Illus.

The ideal equipment for serial checking in large libraries has not yet been designed. Until then the visible index should remain the standard, although a high proportion of these leave much to be desired, e.g. cabinets too tall, or cards either too small or too large. Rotary files which are in use in libraries are not as successful as visible indexes as they have not yet found a means of employing overriding slips to do away with re-typing. The Ferris-rotary-file (which does avoid re-typing) has not so far been used in a library.

4387 The preparation and editing of technical papers, N. S. Noble. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (2) April 1954, 51-55. Bibliog.

Suggestions are offered on : style, selecting a medium, writing a paper, typing a manuscript, punctuation and hyphenation, headings, tables, illustrations, and references.

4388 The impact of documentation on the research library, Louis Canter. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (10) December 1954, 407-413. Bibliog.

The rapid growth of technical report literature has called for new methods in its organization, storage and dissemination. At the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, internal reports are filed by report number, whilst others are filed by an accession number. Catalogues, separate from those provided for books and periodicals, indicate the subject content and source of documents. Research centres are compelled to compile their own lists of subject headings, and a simplified form of cataloguing can be introduced.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

4389 The improvement of bibliographic organization, Verner W. Clapp and Kathrine O. Murra. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 91-110.

The authors review the progress of bibliography and its organization in the United States during the last twenty-five years. Bibliographic organization is taken in its widest meaning to include indexing, abstracting, cataloguing, and classification.

4390 Glossary of cataloguing terms (4), K. D. Puranik. *Ann. Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 222-237.

(See LSA 3679, 4105). Extends through the alphabet from *personal name* entry to *wordmark*.

4391 How specific is "Specific" ? Oliver Linton Lilley. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 11 (1) January 1955, 3-8.

As librarians, we are prone to speak of 'Specific' subject entry in our dictionary catalogues as if the word had some precise meaning. But the word is a relative term ; it is relative to a particular subject area ; to the size of the library ; it varies with the searcher's needs at any one moment. Specific entry may be the cause of many failures to find what is wanted in our catalogues because users' ideas of specificity may not coincide with ours.

4392 A comparative study of subject headings for children's libraries, Thera P. Cavender. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 11 (1) January 1955, 13-28.

Compares printed subject headings lists for children's books, past and present, to determine the differences between them, and the validity of certain practices. Nine tables compare the practices of Sears' *List of subject headings* (7th ed.) with *Subject headings for children's materials* (1952), by Eloise Rue and Effie La Plant. The author is in favour of using Sears' headings for children's libraries rather than those of Rue, especially when they are used in the *Children's catalog*. She also points out the difficulty of producing a generally acceptable list of subject headings for children's literature to suit all ages from elementary to senior high school level.

4393 Pour la realisation des catalogues collectifs. [Towards the realisation of union catalogues], Paul-Henri Michel. *Libri*, 5 (2) 1954, 162-171.

Although a Union Catalogue of Foreign Works has been in preparation in France since 1952 there is no National Union Catalogue. Such a catalogue should be an alphabetical arrangement of authors and should conform to the style of an index. It should be divided into three chronological groups (i) before 1501, (ii) 1501-1800, (iii) 1801 to the present day. The advantages of such a division would outweigh the disadvantages. The first group is almost completely catalogued and would only require collating. The form of the entries for the different periods could be suited to the different material. If printed, only the part required need be purchased. Different libraries could concentrate on the sections best represented in their stock.

4394 Projet de norme soumis à l'enquête publique, no. 859. Les catalogues alphabétiques d'auteurs et d'anonymes. Collectivités-auteurs, congrès : choix de vedettes. [Draft standard submitted for public comment. Alphabetical catalogues of authors and anonymous works. Corporate authors and congresses : choice of heading], Association Française de Normalisation. *Bull. de l'UFOD*, 22 (1) January-February, subsid. pages 1-26.

(See LSA 3902). The draft French cataloguing code, originally circulated in 1948, is now being revised in sections, and the portion now submitted covers corporate authors. General rules are given for change of name, use of the vernacular form of name, abbreviated names, addition of place name where appropriate, and joint corporate authors. Particular rules concern private institutions, societies, public bodies, local authorities and national governments, and congresses.

4395 Für und wider die Preussischen Instruktionen. [For and against the Prussian cataloguing code], Hermann Fuchs. *Z.f.Bib. u Bib.*, 1 (3) 1954, 173-185.

Two draft revisions of the Prussian Code (1908) are now under discussion, one put forward by a cataloguing committee set up in western Germany, and the other by Professor Vorstius in Berlin. Detailed improvements of the rules are suggested and discussed.

4396 Katalogreform. [Catalogue reforms], W. Bauhuis. *Z.f.Bib. u Bib.*, 1 (3) 1954, 185-208.

The destruction during the war of the material for the German union catalogue has created a new situation in the cataloguing problems of German libraries. Problems of post war cataloguing suggest a simplification of the form of entry, the need for different cataloguing treatment for different classes of material, storing ephemeral material in vertical files for ease of reference after it has been catalogued in the briefest manner. The aim of the revised Prussian cataloguing rules should be to provide entries designed primarily for library purposes rather than for bibliographical purposes. There is a case for including entries for major articles in periodicals in the subject catalogue.

4397 Samengestelde persoonsnamen. [Compound personal names], E. Thys. *Bibliotheekgids*, 30 (6) November-December 1954, 147-149.

The rule of cataloguing a person with a compound name under the first element of the name which is not a forename leads to many difficulties and makes the use of the catalogue difficult because individuals often do not appear under the element of the name by which they are generally known. A number of examples of French names are discussed, together with some English examples. Even the *Catalogue générale* of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris is not consistent.

4398 Subject headings: their selection and use in Readers' Guide, Sarita Robinson. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (5) May-June 1954, 203-205.

As a basis for assigning subject-headings in H. W. Wilson's *Readers' Guide*, reference is normally made to the Library of Congress *List of Subject Headings*, but, so that headings may be used consistently, other Wilson indexes are consulted in the first place. Examples of modifications to these two general rules are quoted, together with an indication of how *see* and *see also* references are made for the *Guide*.

4399 M-A-I-N, Mary Janet. *Catholic Lib. World*. 26 (3) December 1954, 78-81.

Makes a plea for cataloguing policies and practice to be adapted to the reader's point of view as revealed by the daily work of the reference librarian. Examples are given of subject headings, cross references and alphabetisation that lead to misunderstanding by readers when using catalogues. Entries for all types of material in a library should be in one catalogue and there should be much more analytical cataloguing if the full resources of the library are to be displayed.

4400 Chain procedure and dictionary catalogue, S. R. Ranganathan. *Ann. Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 216-221.

Explains the principle of chain procedure and its large scale application in BNB. The author feels that although the rules of the chain procedure work

successfully in the choice and rendering of headings for class index entries in classified catalogue, they are not much help in the case of the dictionary catalogue. Stresses the need for investigation by study of further samples in order to establish a helpful set of rules of chain procedure for use in dictionary catalogue.

4401 Annotierungsprobleme an den wissenschaftlichen Universalbibliotheken. [The problem of annotation in general science libraries], Günther Reichardt. *Z.f.Bib.*, 68 (11-12) November-December 1954, 402-408.

Considerable knowledge, including foreign languages, is needed to decide how far original work is involved, where reference to reviews would suffice, etc., quite apart from the actual annotation. In addition to high academic qualifications, the continuous wide reading required is almost impossible for librarians burdened with administrative work in under-staffed libraries. The disappearance of the professor-librarian is regretted as he was ideal for this work. Today the solution lies in the Referentsystem where specialists from the various departments report on books.

4402 Pustakon ka vargikaran. [Classification of books], Shyamnandan Sahay. *Pust. San.*, 3 (7) November 1954, 8-11.

Classification is both an art and a science and is the very essence of librarianship. Gives the views of the philosophers and considers the relation between the knowledge classification and the book classification. Mentions the necessary parts of a book classification and gives instructions for a 'balanced book classification'.

4403 A new classification schedule for aeronautics, James M. Saunders. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 11 (1) January 1955, 9-12.

An account of a special classification of aeronautics and allied topics drawn up by the U.S. Naval Academy. A single grouping of all branches of the subject was desired, a grouping which is not achieved in either the LC or DC classifications. The classification is based on actual experimentation and use of the books, aided by specialists. Only the very broad outlines of the scheme are given.

4404 In appreciation of the Bibliographic Classification, W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 28 (9) May 1954, 765-766, 774. Port.

The bases of the order of the BC are to be found in Bliss's first volume, *The Organization of knowledge and the system of the sciences*. It presents results of an exhaustive examination over fifty years of the ways in which men in their social, philosophical, scientific, professional, industrial and educational relations have organized things. Several orders of knowledge were reached both by induction and deduction. On these, but particularly upon the educational and scientific consensus revealed, Bliss based his classification order.

4405 Depth classification (6) : first octaves, S. R. Ranganathan. *Ann. Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 193-201.

Points out the advantage of abstract and notational approaches to the problems of classification. The efficiency of a scheme of classification depends on the selection of the most paying train of characteristics. Recommends the reservation of the first octave of an array for the isolates on the basis of the favoured first characteristic, and the later octaves for the other relevant characteristics. Examines

the possibility of either the use of “-” or the improvisation of a new symbol to denote multifocalness in CC and points out the need for the investigation of the problem in UDC.

4406 Dialectics of UDC (10) : conclusion, K. A. Isaac. *Ann. Lib. Sci.*, 1 (4) December 1954, 212-215.

Reviews the articles in this series, which have as background the principles of dialectics laid down by Dr. Ranganathan in his introductory article (See LSA 2849), and emphasises the need for precision in scientific discourse and advocates for unity in the idea and verbal planes. Explicitness is necessary and parsimony at the cost of clarity should be avoided.

4407 The basic principles of the new library classification at University College, London, Kenneth Garside. *J. of Doc.*, 10 (4) December 1954, 169-192.

The problem has been that of devising a classification for each of the subject libraries which will meet the needs of the teaching departments and which can also be fitted into a homogeneous overall classification scheme to form the basis of a subject catalogue. The notation consists of (i) the name of the subject library, e.g. Law ; (ii) one or two capital letters representing a main section of the subject followed by a number representing the topic, e.g. J40 : (iii) the first three letters of the author's surname. Three auxiliary tables have been compiled to facilitate the standardization of the notation throughout the scheme.

4408 A system of classification for music and related materials, R. K. Olding. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 3 (1) January 1954, 13-18.

The author claims that without a knowledge of CC he hit on the idea of synthesis of facets as the basis of his own system. The schedules consist of six tables : Generalia ; main classes (music divided by form) ; instrument tables (for general application) ; common subdivisions ; chronological tables adopted from CC ; geographic, ethnic and philologic tables. The scheme is designed for use in a classified catalogue and strong points claimed for it are its synthetic structure, mnemonic notation, possibility of great expansion without unduly long class numbers. An outline of the schedules with examples of class numbers is appended.

DOCUMENTATION : General

4409 Inside documentation, Eugene B. Jackson. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (4) April 1954, 151-157.

Author adopts the definition of documentation as being “the art comprised of (a) document production, (b) document distribution and (c) document utilization”, where a document is any form of recorded information. A survey of documentation activity during the last seven years includes a chronological list of major events, and brief reports of contributions to the subject by several individual organisations.

4410 Henri La Fontaine (1854-1943) ; Paul Otlet (1868-1944), Georges Lorphèvre. *Rev. of Doc.*, 21 (3) September 1954, 89-103. Illus., bibliogs.

Describes the life and work of the founders of the International Institute of Bibliography (later FID), the development of UDC, and the work of various bibliographical institutions.

4411 Die Dokumentation in Deutschland 1954. [Documentation in Germany 1954], Hans-Karl Socken, *Nach f. Dok.*, 5 (4) December 1954, 213-216. Bibliog. *

(See LSA 3512, 3931). Provision was made by the German Association for Documentation (DGD) for practical training and essay prizes were offered. Progress is reported in the work of committees for technical aids. Plans were made for considering phonetic documentation. Committees on rail, road and air transport worked out ways of co-ordinating documentation and made plans for standardisation and a documentation network. A diagram of the existing set-up is given.

4412 Le Développement documentaire en Yougoslavie : Le Centre de Documentation à Belgrade. [Development of documentation in Yugoslavia : the documentation centre in Belgrade], Zivojin D. Protic. *Rev. of Doc.*, 21 (2) June 1954, 60-63.

(See LSA 3514). The Centre of Documentation was founded in 1949. It has 40,000 books, 5,000 periodicals and a staff of 90. An abstract bulletin publishes 36,000 abstracts annually and has a circulation of 44,000. The information service aids university libraries, laboratories, factories. Microfilms, photostats, educational and scientific films are available.

4413 Rapport sur la documentation du bâtiment dans les pays du Moyen-Orient. [Report on building documentation in the countries of the Middle East], André Lemoine. *Bull. de l'U.F.O.D.*, 22 (2) March-April 1954, 13-17.

The economic transformation in the Middle East is so recent that the first research institutes are only just being founded. Unesco initiated an enquiry ; 57 organisations were approached ; only twelve replied. The report found that the needs of the countries varied and concluded with the suggestion that national committees for building documentation would have to be formed.

4414 Die internationale Zusammenarbeit bei der Dokumentation des Eisenbahnwesens. [International co-operation in railway documentation], Hans Sparkuhle. *DFW*, 3 (1-2) October 1954, 1-5. Illus., diagr.

The International railways documentation committee was formed in 1946. The documentation bureau, set up in 1949, is managed by the French administration which also provides a library, translation service, and equipment. Contributions for the multi-lingual editions of its periodical are supplied from the national literatures by each participant. Mobilization of technological information is the charge of the French and English administrations while the Belgian and Swiss deal with social matters.

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4415 Sources of Russian economic information, G. Russell Barker. *Aslib Proc.*, 6 (3), August 1954, 169-178.

Source material is scattered and without Russian the researcher would be severely handicapped. Availability of published matter by purchase, exchange, in microfilm, or through the N.C.L.'s Russian Union Catalogue is reviewed. Principal sources described are books, newspapers, journals, official papers and reference works. In its present availability Soviet material requires careful analysis, while, subject to certain considerations statistical and other sources have been found to be reliable.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

4416 The photographing and reproduction of manuscripts, J. Vielliard. *Unesco Bull.*, 8 (10) October 1954, 109-113.

An historical survey is followed by notes on the work being done nationally and internationally and the facilities available for purchase or exchange of microfilms. The equipment most commonly used and that needed for field trips is described.

4417 Microcopy, near-print, and the new film composing machines, Thompson Webb, Jr. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 111-124.

The author describes the above processes in non-technical language and examines them to see what solution, if any, they offer to the problem of the self-financing of research publications. Will they help to publish more freely the monographs and reports of research which scholars need? The new film composing machines may be dismissed as too costly. Microcopy and near-print will help to meet the needs of research only if a new format of book is recognised and given satisfactory respect.

4418 Microcosmos, Ferris S. Randall. *Serial Slants*, 5 (4) October 1954, 122-129. Port., bibliog.

Microfilm is still the most popular microform for newspapers on the grounds of cost and definition of image. Microcards and Microprint require large editions to be commercially profitable, but then Microprint is the cheapest form. Microprint is the most economical of space; microfilm's linear format is a handicap where the reels are only partly filled. Problems considered include mis-filing of card forms as collections grow, durability with heavy use, and antipathy to microreproduction.

4419 Microfilm en samenwerking. [Microfilms and co-operation]. J. Martijn. *Bibliotheekgids*, 30 (6) November-December 1954, 145-146.

Co-operation is necessary to solve the problems of format and storage. The standard length in Belgium is 10 or 30 metres. A single book seldom requires more than two metres, and whilst the full-length film is satisfactory for the industrial archives for which it is designed, it is inconvenient for the librarian to have a number of separate works on one film. The question of storage depends upon the standard size to be adopted for spools.

4420 The use of sheet film for newspaper clippings, Eugene B. Power. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (3) March 1954, 111-114. Photo.

Using 70 mm. film, a frame measuring 27 x 38 inches, to which cuttings have been attached, is photographed. The size of the frame used results in a sharp image. The film is placed in acetate envelopes and these are inserted direct into the reader whenever required. Thus it is possible to have clippings on the same subject surveyed together on an opaque screen, 36 x 48 inches, and there is a space-saving of about 90%. The reader costs \$2,200 and a positive film of each sheet costs about 18½ cents.

4421 Dyeline copying for libraries, E. Offenbacher. *Unesco Bull.*, 8 (11-12) November-December 1954, 143-148. Illus., bibliog.

An explanation of the process is given together with a list of the equipment needed which may cost between £100-£200. The shelf-life of the material, i.e. the time interval between manufacture and deterioration, is estimated as from a few months to one year. The problem of fading is discussed but it is expected that a document copy will have satisfactory keeping qualities for most practical purposes. Examples of the use to which dyeline is put are quoted and include the copying of catalogue cards.

4422 Neue Photomaterialien für die Dokumentenreproduktion. [New photographic materials for documentary reproduction], Walter Hornung *DFW*, 3 (3-4) December 1954, 17-19.

The lacquered highly transparent base of Agfastat-Transparent makes further reproduction of photostats by blueprint and offset possible. Similarly, Copex-Transparent serves for the reproduction of contact prints. Halftones are reproducible in microfilm processes by the use of Agepe-Halftone paper and doublesided enlargements can be made with Agepe D paper sensitized on both sides. Directoflex paper yields in contact processes a reversed but positive copy which gives a right reading negative by development with Copyrapid paper.

4423 Electronic printing, Caroline Durieux. *Rev. of Doc.*, 21 (3) September 1954, 86-88. Photo.

A new printing process which can be used for all types of graphic reproduction was initiated in 1951. Drawings are made using a specially prepared radioactive ink, exposed to sensitized paper and the image developed by ordinary photographic methods. The isotope used must be in a form that can be made into an ink at reasonable cost. Choice of agent depends upon the effect desired and none of those recommended as suitable are injurious to health but the eyes must be protected. It is an economically practical process as an unlimited number of prints can be made from a single original.

4424 The use of Xerography for association bulletins, James G. Hodgson. *ALA Lib. Per. Newsl.*, 1 (3) October 1954, 6-7.

Experience gained over the past two years in producing the *Colorado L.A. Bulletin* indicates that Xerography can be used effectively at almost the same cost as stencil duplicating. The saving is made by preparing two pages for a plate—giving a reduced but perfectly legible type—and thus reducing on the operator's time in printing. Xerography, a method of dry printing, is but one step in the final production by the offset process. Typewritten material is reproduced on to a paper plate for use in a machine. The typing should be done on special paper

with a highly glazed surface in order to heighten the contrast. Line drawings come out well but photographs are poor on paper even when a coarse screen is used. Refinements can be obtained by using a proportional spacing typewriter, special equipment to obtain solid blacks, and the grouping of photographs for reproduction on to a metal plate. Further details will be found in the author's *Xerography in reproduction process for libraries*, Fort Collins, Colorado A & M College, 1953. 32 p.

4425 Abstract bulletin : Xerographic short cut, Marie G. Wright and Richard C. Gremling. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (6) July-August 1954, 250-251.

Abstracts of periodical literature are published by the Bell Telephone Laboratories twice monthly. To save time and costs, 5 x 3 inch cards, placed in a frame, are copied by a xerographic process to produce a photo offset mat for the final product. The frame's construction and the system of numbering and overlapping cards before the process, is described.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

4426 Machine literature searching. VII. Machine functions and organization of semantic units, Fred. U. Luehrs Jr., Allen Kent, J. W. Perry and M. M. Berry. *Amer. Doc.*, 6 (1) January 1955, 33-39. Diagsr.

(See LSA 3731-3732, 3941-3943, 4151). The design of modern searching machines is based on the theory of class definition as worked out by logicians. When machines so designed are available to conduct searching and correlating operations, the analysis of the subject content of documents may be established on the same logical basis. Recording the results of such analysis in a form appropriate for machine searching requires that the meaning of terminology be set forth with the aid of code designations. Such explicit statement of meaning, once established, can be recorded in code dictionary form for subsequent use in encoding abstracts. Extension of the code dictionary by inclusion of new terminology enables an information system to adapt itself to new concepts and new trends in research.

4427 Storage and retrieval of information by means of the association of ideas, Mortimer Taube and others. *Amer. Doc.*, 6 (1) January 1955, 1-18. Diagsr.

A description of the basic problem of the association of ideas and of related special problems giving theoretical solutions. The problems considered include : (i) the organization of information, (ii) the logic of association, (iii) manual and mechanical dictionaries of association, (iv) networks of association, (v) problems of mechanization. The next phase of this experiment will be a practical application of the theoretical findings.

4428 The application of the Kodak Minicard system to problems of documentation., A. W. Tyler, W. L. Myers and J. W. Kuipers. *Amer. Doc.*, 6 (1) January 1955, 18-30. Diagsr.

The Minicard consists of a piece of film 16 mm. by 32 mm. with a slot near one end to facilitate handling. It carries digital information in the form of clear or opaque dots and in addition it may carry up to 12 images of documents. The

available area on the card may be used for code or images in any desired proportions. The Minicard combines the desirable characteristics of microfilm and punched cards. It has the high storage capacity of the former together with the flexibility of the latter.

ARCHIVES

4429 The problem of archival estrays, Sourindranath Roy. *Ind. Arch.*, 7 (2) July-December 1953, 151-161.

(See LSA 3526). Although some archivists are inclined to look on archival estrays which have been restored to their original custodian with indulgence, neither under English law nor under the Indian Evidence Act can they be admitted in evidence. Although a document may have been kept in the legally required form and have been exhibited in the original, it is not deemed to be genuine unless it is produced from 'proper custody'.

4430 Deutsches Musikgeschichtliches Archiv. [The Archives of German music history], Friedrich Blume. *Fontes Artis Musicae* (2) 1954, 90-93.

The Music Commission which was set up in 1953 founded the Deutsches Musikgeschichtliches Archiv to deal with historical source material, c. 1450-1700. This microfilm repository covers printed books and mss., musical scores and theory. The films can be consulted on the premises, or photocopies provided. A card-index of desiderata (with composer, type and location sequences), and a main catalogue (comprising a stock-register, a name catalogue, and contents notes) are to begin at once; indexes of anonymous works and incipits later.

4431 Archivi e pubblicazioni Archivistiche dell'America Latina [Latin American Archives and publications issued by them], Elio Lodolini. *Archivi*, 21 (1-3) 1954, 131-149.

(See LSA 3738). The third article is devoted to the National Archives of the twenty republics of Latin America. Details are given of the foundation, arrangement and publications of each.

4432 The still picture program at the National Archives, Josephine Cobb. *Spec. Libs.*, 45 (7) September 1954, 269-273. Photos.

Photographic records of approximately 85 agencies of the U.S. Federal Government are deposited in the National Archives. The collection is divided into record groups, which are usually agencies or government bureaux. The type of material to be found in these groups is described, and the problems arising from the increasing quantity of photographic records deposited, is discussed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

4433 The story of "book", G. D. Apte. *Ind. Lib.*, 8 (4) March 1954, 144-147.

The philology of "book" is controversial. The history of books is traced from Babylonian clay tablets (2400 B.C.), through Egyptian papyrus, parchment (200 B.C.), to paper brought from China by the Moslems and Arabs. The roll

form of the book became the present form in Rome in Martial's time, and dated title pages, illustrations, headlines, and pagination date from about 1470. Printing cheapened the high cost, eventually resulting in Penguin style books of today.

4434 Mechanized collation at the Houghton Library, Charlton Hinman. *Harvard Lib. Bull.*, 9 (1) Winter 1955, 132-134.

An optical instrument called a "collating machine", one of three so far constructed, has been installed in the Houghton Library, which is Harvard's repository for its collection of rare books. The machine presents to the eye, either simultaneously (superimposed one on another) or in succession, images of two pages, prints or illustrations which are, or should be, largely identical, thereby facilitating the detection of discrepancies between the two copies examined. It has proved successful in the detection of variants due to press-correction, of parts supplied in facsimile or from other editions, of different "states" of engravings, and of errors introduced in the resetting of corrected printers' proofs. At present, the machine is being used for the collation of First Folios of Shakespeare; it has brought to light several hundred hitherto unknown variant readings in the Folio text.

4435 Some hints on the health of contents of libraries, V. S. Suri. *Ind. Lib.*, 8 (4) March 1954, 147-153.

It is written to help in the preservation of material in libraries in the Punjab, where old remedies, dried neem, tobacco leaves, red chillies, and snake's skin have not proved effective. 90% of a collection of 23,000 mss. were recently destroyed by pests. Protection is required from fire risks, dampness, pests (including insects, white ants, rats and squirrels), dust, excessive light and heat, and polluted atmospheres. Methods of protection include sterilisation with volatile fumigants (dichlorobenzene, thymol and "Corboxide" gas), use of non-staining insecticides (D.D.T., Flit, naphthalene). Protection against other risks, and methods of repairing damaged material are given.

4436 Das Institut für Buchpathologie "Alfonso Gallo" in Rom [The Alfonso Gallo Institute of Book Pathology in Rome]. Michelangelo Gallo. *Libri*, 5 (1) 1954, 35-40.

Books have their illnesses, as do human bodies, and no laboratory in Italy was dedicated to this field until 1937. The Institute contains three sections (i) museum, library and photograph collection, (ii) restoration room, (iii) research laboratory. Each section contributes to the aim of discovering and investigating causes of destruction of books and paper, finding ways of prevention and cure and their practical application, and the restoration and repair of books and old papers. A brief description is given of the apparatus and equipment used in each of the sections of the Institute.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: General Services and National Bibliographies

4437 Selected reference books of 1953-1954, Constance M. Winchell. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 16 (1) January 1955, 30-36.

This survey appears in the January and July issues and continues the 1950-1952 supplement to the author's *Guide to reference books*. (See LSA 4163).

4438 Algunas obras de referencia para las bibliotecas de artes plásticas. [Some reference books for fine art libraries], Carmen Bisbé. *Cuba Bib.*, 2 (4) October-December 1954, 16-22.

Fifteen books are cited which have been found of daily use in reference work. Spanish editions of foreign works are given where available, e.g. Runes, Meyer, Woerman. The scope of each work is given with a critical note.

4439 Australian National Bibliography, H. Roth. *N.Z. Libs.*, 17 (7) August 1954, 160-163.

A list of Australian bibliographies arranged under the following headings: General, retrospective; General, current; General, current and retrospective; New South Wales; South Australia; Western Australia; Official publications; Periodicals; Periodicals—Indexes; Periodicals—Union lists. Full entries with annotations are given for each bibliography.

4440 Das bulgarische bibliographische Institut Elin Pelin. [The Bulgarian bibliographical institute Elin Pelin], T. Borov. *Dokumentation*, 2 (1) January 1955, 2-4.

The legal deposit law of 1945 enabled the Institute to publish the monthly, annually cumulated, national bibliography *Bulgarski knigopis*. A monthly selective index of some 600 items reveals articles in periodicals. It cumulates annually and is supplemented by an exhaustive annual register of titles. A retrospective bibliography of books from 1878 to 1953 and one of periodical articles from 1844 to 1944 are planned. A union catalogue of foreign serials in Bulgarian libraries is being printed. The Institute published 40 recommendatory bibliographies. It has a professional library of 25,000 volumes and acts as international book exchange centre. [See also *Rev. of Doc.*, 21 (2) June 1954, 46].

4441 Dziesięciolecie bibliografii polskiej, 1944-1954. [Ten years' work in the field of Polish bibliography, 1944-1954], Helena Hleb-Koszanska. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 22 (3) 1954, 213-233.

Description of works in progress with emphasis on annotated and selective bibliographies and guides for readers.

4442 Progress of bibliographical services in South Africa, D. H. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 21 (4) April 1954, 118-120.

In 1949 a small committee of the South African Library Association began to explore the bibliographical needs of the country. Since 1952, the work has been to record progress, encourage new projects, and to act as liaison with international work, e.g. Unesco. Under discussion are projects for a current national bibliography and the bibliography of government publications. The geography of the country required the various accepted projects to be allocated to particular libraries and institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

4443 Bibliographische Veröffentlichungen aus der Öffentlichen Wissenschaftlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin. [Bibliographical publications of the Public Learned Library, Berlin], Hans Lülfig. *Z.f.Bib.*, 68 (11-12) November-December 1954, 408-426.

Describes in detail and discusses critically the following : *Bibliographie deutscher Übersetzungen aus den Sprachen der Völker der Sowietunion und der Länder der Volksdemokratie* (Bibliography of German translations . . .); *Medizinischer Literaturnachweis* (Medical publications); *Bibliographische Mitteilungen* (Bibliographical news); *Fachwörterbücher* (Technical Dictionaries); *Zeitschriftenbestandsverzeichnisse* (Location list of periodicals); *Neuerwerbungen* (Recent additions); *Berliner Titeldrucke* (Berlin titles).

4444 Dziesięc lat naukowej pracy bibliotekarzy 1944-1953. [Survey of works on library science, 1944-1953], Maria Uklejska. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 22 (3) 1954, 197-213.

A description of studies in library science carried on by Polish librarians in their spare time. The author compiled a bibliography of 669 titles by 189 authors and found that in most cases work was sponsored by a learned society or an institution. Studies covered such subjects as : description of war losses suffered by Polish libraries ; rebuilding and planning ; education of librarians ; studies in marginal subjects, e.g. early books, mss., maps, bindings, etc. ; history of libraries ; special bibliographies.

4445 The bibliography of newspapers and the writing of history, Stanley Morison. *Library*, 9 (3) September 1954, 153-175.

Progress made in the bibliography of English newspapers is considered and is shown to lag considerably behind that made in certain other countries, notably Germany. Lacunae in the existing sources of knowledge of British newspapers are pointed out, and it is suggested that a comprehensive history of London and provincial press should be undertaken.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

4446 Style for indexes, Kenneth Day. *Paper & Print*, 27 (3) Autumn 1954, 293-296.

Practical hints for the printer in setting this most important section of any book, or of the many forms of catalogues and directories. Many points to interest the compiler as well as the printer.

4447 German renaissance patrons of bookbinding, G. D. Hobson. *Book Collector*, 3 (3) Autumn 1954, 171-189 ; 3 (4) Winter 1954, 251-271. Photos., bibliog.

The first article describes the extensive output of books and bindings in Germany during this period and gives details of decorations used in binding. The second article considers foreign influences, viz. workers from Buda ; from France through Heidelberg ; from Italy through Augsburg.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

4448 Bibliotheken zahlen Autorenhonore. [Libraries pay dues to authors]. *DFW*, 3 (1-2) October 1954, 14.

Quoted from No. 5 of *Edition*, Zurich. Swedish libraries charge 3 öre per book by a Swedish author as from 1954. Of this, 2 öre go to the author; 1 öre to an equalisation fund which is distributed to the less read authors. Over 50,000 issues the author gets 1 öre per loan. Non-copyright and foreign works are not included in the scheme.

4449 Some observations on the book in America, Leon Carnovsky. *Libri*, 5 (1) 1954, 1-10.

Until the beginning of the 19th century book distribution was carried on by booksellers-cum-publishers, subscriptions and itinerant book pedlars. Throughout the 19th century the book market increased rapidly largely because of the expansion of the educational system, the increase in adult education and the appearance of the public library. Currently publishing has become more hazardous than ever mainly because of competition from television, radio and the cinema with a resulting tendency to depend too much on the best-seller. America is not well supplied with book-shops and what there are find themselves threatened by the book clubs and the paper-backed book, the latter selling mostly through drugstores and newsstands. Public library use has fallen off and in the future they may concern themselves more with serious literature.

4450 Trends in children's literature, Mary K. Eakin. *Lib. Q.* 25 (1) January 1955, 47-57.

A review of the progress of literature for children in the United States during the last thirty years, through the "Golden ages" of the thirties, the poorer productions of the forties, to the present time. The ever-increasing number of children's books published each year owes much to publishers' recognition of the economic opportunities of the children's market, and to the increased demand from public libraries, school libraries, etc. There is also a detailed analysis of children's publishing in the United States during the last five years.

4451 Publishers and policies, Anne J. Richter and Marie S. Goff. *Lib. J.*, 79 (20) November 15, 1954, 2149-2152. Illus.

A report of a discussion on format, editorial content, subscription practices, and indexes. A list of recommended standards is given, covering format, indexing, contents, titles, bibliographical data, bibliography, corrections, statistics and pictures.

4452 American Standards for the reference data and arrangement of periodicals, John F. Harney. *ALA Lib. Per. Newsl.*, 1 (3) October 1954, 8-9.

The standards approved by the American Standards Association for American periodicals in 1942-43 are set out, with slight adaptation, to help editors of library periodicals.

4453 Union des Associations techniques internationales. *Bull. de l'U.F.O.D.*, 22 (6) November-December 1954, 40-46.

Lists are given of the multilingual technical dictionaries already published by the members of the Union of International Engineering Organizations and of dictionaries in preparation.

4454 Agriculture and libraries, Obed A. Wyum, *ALA Bull.*, 48 (9) October 1954, 480-483. Illus.

Most farming families take a daily paper and at least one farming journal. There is a great lack of college trained personnel operating and living on the land. Agriculture to-day is mechanised and technological libraries should provide books, pamphlets and bulletins to assist progress. In addition books on a wide variety of subjects should be provided.

4455 Stan i potrzeby dystrybucji oraz czytelnictwa książki rolniczej. [Survey of recent publications on agriculture and distribution among rural readers], Jerzy Friemann. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 22 (2) 1954, 125-139.

Two state-supported publishing houses supply (i) social and political publications for rural communities, (ii) fiction, drama, etc., suitable for rural readers, (iii) popular science and textbooks covering the whole field of agriculture, (iv) periodicals (popular titles in editions of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and scientific). Books are distributed through a nation-wide network of rural libraries having from 500 to 4,000 vols. Books on agriculture amount to 1/9 to 1/5 of the total stock.

4456 The future of reading, Allan Brockett. *Lib. World*, 56 (653) November 1954, 67-70.

The four tendencies discussed which are the most relevant to the future of librarianship are : (i) the steady increase in book prices ; (ii) comic strips and cartoons ; (iii) television ; (iv) development of microprint and microphotography.

4457 An introduction to the concept of readability, S. R. Neuberger. *Brit. Management Rev.*, 12 (5) October 1954, 292-299. Bibliog.

Readability involves visibility, legibility, understandability and intelligibility. The readability formulae of H. D. Kitson, W. S. Gray and B. E. Leary, E. Dale and J. S. Chall and I. Lorge are concerned with the length of sentences, length of words and the familiarity of the words used. The work of Rudolph Flesch and of R. Gunning is dealt with in detail including outlines of the way in which the 'reading ease' and 'human interest' scores and the 'fog index' are obtained. Such tests tend to prove the rules of good composition : be clear about what you have to say, then say it briefly, clearly and directly. There are 116 references in the bibliography.

4458 Die Bundesprüfstelle für jugendgefährdende Schriften : Bemerkungen zu ihren ersten Urteilen. [The Federal examination bureau for publications dangerous to the young : remarks on its first judgments], Erik Wilkens. *Kulturarbeit*, 6 (9) 1954, 179-180.

The bureau, set up under the much discussed law on the distribution of publications dangerous to young people considers cases brought before it by the Home Office or the Länder Youth Boards and decides whether they should be listed

as harmful. If so they may not be sold or lent to a person under 18. The bureau can only deal with individual titles and as such its task is negative. The positive work of providing good books to satisfy the reading needs of children is still more necessary and can best be done by school and children's libraries. [See also *DFW.*, 2 (10-12) September 1954, 84-85].

4459 The test of obscenity. *Author*, Autumn 1954, 1-5.

On July 2nd, at the Central Criminal Court, the publishers and printers of *The Philanderer* by Stanley Kauffmann, were found not guilty of publishing an obscene libel. Mr. Justice Stable's summing-up, which may prove to be a classic statement in English law, is quoted extensively. [See also *N.Z. Libs.*, 17 (7) August 1954, 164-169].

BIOGRAPHY

4460 In memoriam Hugo Andres Krüss, H. Fuchs. *Z.f.Bib. u. Bib.*, 1 (2) 1954, 110-123.

Professor Krüss, the last director-general of the Prussian State Library (1925-45), would have celebrated his 75th birthday in 1954, had he not taken his life as the Russians reached Berlin in 1945. Within the library he set about gathering around him a well-qualified staff and he instituted an inspired policy of acquiring rare items for the library. He worked for closer collaboration between libraries not only within Germany (he was responsible for the printing of the Prussian union catalogue) but internationally (he was one of the founders of IFLA).

4461 Charles Nowell, M.A., F.L.A., city librarian of Manchester 1932-1954. *Manch. Rev.*, 7 Autumn 1954, 81-104. Illus., port., bibliog.

Tributes to Mr. Nowell from various sources, together with a list of his published writings.

4462 William Frederick Poole, librarian-historian, Sydney H. Kessler. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 28 (9) May 1954, 788-790.

Poole is remembered as a 19th cent. pioneer of the periodical index, as a genius at organizing libraries and librarians, an expert on library architecture, inventor of the dictionary catalogue principle, and as an associate editor of the *Library Journal*. He was also an historian and elected president of the American Historical Association in 1888.

4463 Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the United States; the Minneapolis years, David C. Mearns. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 29 (1) September 1954, 59-63. Photos., references.

Herbert Putnam (now 93) was born in New York. He entered Harvard in 1879, became librarian of the Minneapolis Athenaeum in 1884 and instituted open access there. In 1888 he visited England and Scotland and returned with some 8,000 volumes which, with a selection from the Athenaeum stock, made up the 30,000 vols. for the new Minneapolis Public Library opened in 1889 with Putnam as librarian.

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